密勒氏評論報

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The Shanghai Mixed Court, Settlement Extension and Chinese Representation on the Municipal Council

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Chinese Government Railways in 1918

THE Ministry of Communications announces the complete and final tabulation of the returns for the year 1918. Since considerable time will be required to print the full report with its many analytical summaries and diagrams, a synopsis of the extensive volume is given to the press in advance. It will be observed that the appearance of these results at this time marks the achievement of a goal toward which the Ministry has been striving for some time,—namely, the prompt and regular compilation of railway statistics. It may now be said that these reports are "on time".

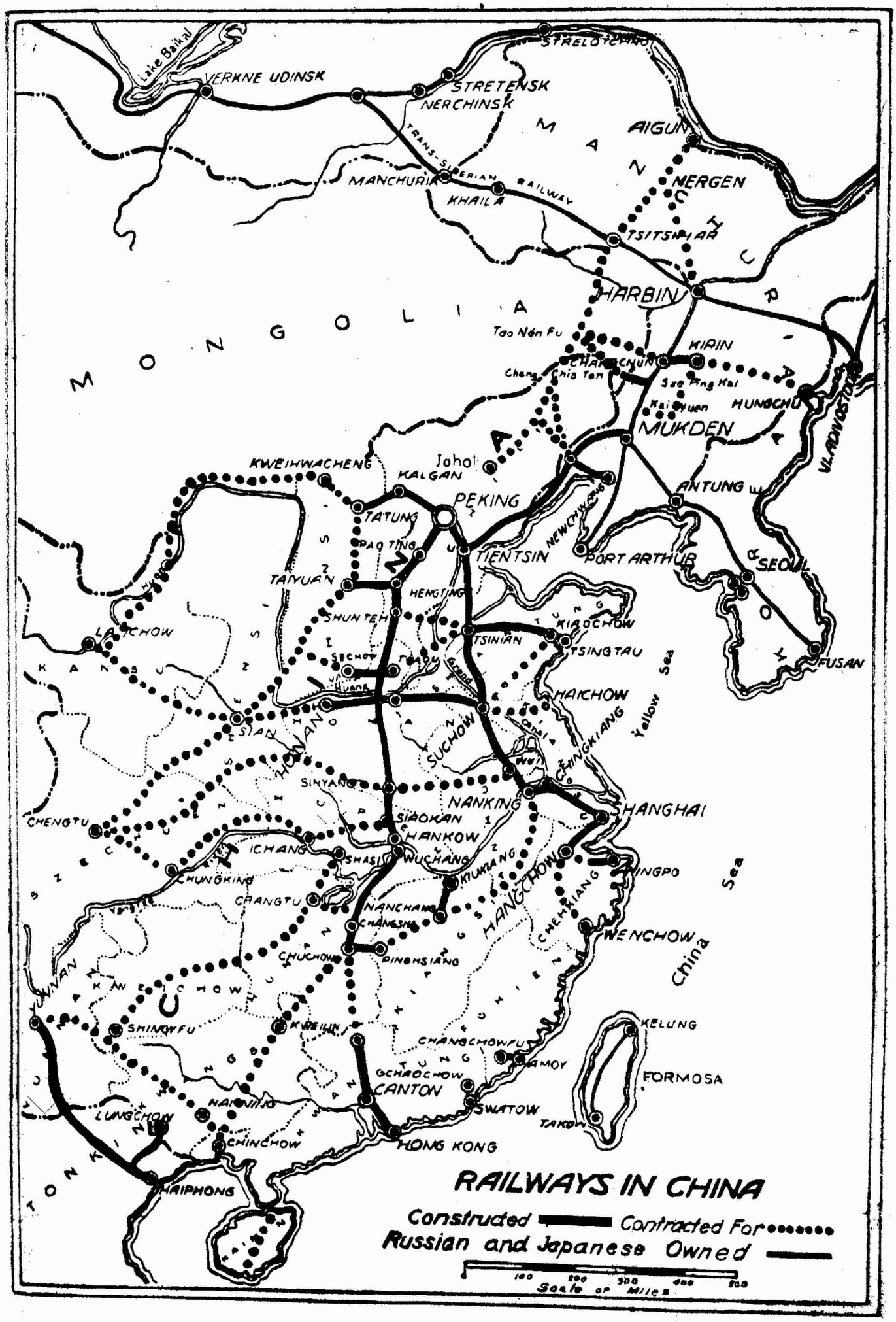
Compared with the year before, Revenues show an increase of $13,778,000—or over 20 per cent. While Expenses show a considerable increase also,—$4,282,000,—Net Revenues were $9,496,000 in advance of the year before or almost 30 per cent. At the same time interest payments and similar items decreased to such an extent that Net Income Debits, showed a decrease of $2,378,000. The final result is that the Surplus for the year is $33,505,000. This sum is nearly $11,875,000 more than the same result in 1917,—an increase of more than 50 per cent. This comparison is fully as good as it appears, for while there were some depreciated bank notes included in the totals in 1918, the quantity is not so large by half as that in 1917. Among Cash and Special Funds in 1918 these Notes amounted to some $6,000,000, while in 1917 these items amounted to fully $12,000,000. In both years of course, a certain proportion of such notes had been earned in the year previous.

The results upon the individual lines are shown by the following summary which shows Revenues, Expenses, Net Revenues, Net Income Debits, and Surplus for the Year upon each line.

SUMMARY 1.

Name of Line	Revenues (gross)	Expenses	Net Revenues	Net Income Debits	Surplus for the Year
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Peking Hankow	23,822,621.24	7,977,853.50	15,844,767.72	2,456,899.85	13,387,867.89
2. Peking Mukden	20,853,532.26	6,903,148.24	13,950,384.02	less 29,216.28	13,979,600.30
3. Tientsin Pukow	12,603,359.05	6,334,726.56	6,268,632.49	3,554,116.57	2,714,515.92
4. Shanghai Nanking	4,863,436.58	2,969,195.92	1,894,240.66	987,041.21	907,199.45
5. Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo... ...	2,397,350.59	2,066,830.96	330,519.63	467,007.14	less 136,487.51
6. Peking Suiyuan	4,394,397.58	2,859,949.12	1,534,448.46	123,542.60	1,410,905.86
7. Cheng Tai	3,210,437.29	1,337,384.15	1,873,053.14	418,034.08	1,455,019.06
8. Taokow Chinghua	948,917.33	426,453.83	522,463.50	402,069.84	120,393.66
9. Kaifeng Honan	1,270,205.45	703,622.51	566,582.94	419,351.51	147,231.43
10. Kirin Changchun	1,776,144.09	1,075,219.57	700,924.52	424,687.12	276,237.40
1 Chuchow Pinghsiang	554,392.78	552,598.44	1,794.34	less 1,444.21	3,238.55
12. Canton Kowloon	911,199.00	1,029,082.52	less 117,883.52	477,057.07	less 594,950.61
13. Canton Samshui Not reported ...			less		less
14. Changchow Amoy	46,159.79	86,549.80	40,390.06	25,261.73	165,651.83
Chinese Government Railways	77,652,152.95	34,322,615.12	43,329,537.83	9,824,418.26	33,505,119.57

(*To be continued*)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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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UP to about fifteen years ago the chief means of conveyance about the streets of Shanghai was by sedan chair, a contrivance consisting of a box suspended between two bamboo poles at the center and carried about the streets by two or more Chinese coolies. In those days it was not necessary to have street traffic regulations, because the coolies were generally able to keep out of each other's way. Sedan chairs are still used at interior points in China, but seldom indeed is one seen on Shanghai streets today. Since the elimination of the sedan chair, other means of conveyance have come to Shanghai. Now we have street cars, trackless trams, rickshaws with inflated rubber tires, motor trucks and automobiles. Aeroplanes have not yet come to Shanghai, but they probably are on the way. In spite of the great change that has come about in Shanghai street transportation, the method of handling the traffic is still at the stage of the sedan chair. In short everything has advanced except the traffic regulations. We do not know of any other place in the world, with the possible exception of darkest Africa, where the right of the road belongs to the strongest. The man in Shanghai who owns a high power motor car or a five ton truck has no special difficulty in getting about in Shanghai's crowded streets for the simple reason that he is in a position to force his way through. The poor devil who walks, rides in a rickshaw, or tram car has no chance except to jump for his life. There probably is no other modern city in the world where motor cars are permitted to plough through the crowds of people who are trying to get on a tram car. The poor rickshaw coolie who violates a traffic ordinance by crossing the street at the wrong point or for some other reason is immediately pounced upon by a policeman who removes his license and drags the crying coolie to the nearest

police station where he is fined or incarcerated. The motor car owner may drive through the streets, upsetting pedestrians, overturning rickshaws, forcing persons to miss their trams in order to save their lives, and for it all he receives a bow and a salute from the traffic policeman. He is beyond the law that brings the rickshaw coolie to grief. Shanghai streets are narrow and congested, hence the greater necessity for strict regulation. The only reason for the present lack of regulation that the average foreigner or Chinese can understand is that all of the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council possess motor cars, never use any other means of conveyance—hence do not have the viewpoint of the poor unfortunate who is forced to walk. In view of the Council's obvious inability to cope with the situation, the obvious thing is for the automobile owners to take matters into their own hands, through the Automobile Club or otherwise and insist upon modern traffic regulations for the city. This is in their own best interests.

THE abolition of secret treaties, the death of imperialism and the protection of the interests of the world's weaker nations by the greater powers instead of an exploitation of their failings as in the past were the keynote policies advanced by Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio, in a talk given before the American University Club of China at a tiffin given in his honor on Friday, November 7. The League of Nations while in an imperfect state embodies these principles, Mr. Burton declared, and as such was to be regarded as the hope of the world for future international co-operation and peace. He emphasized the point of time for arbitration in the controversies of the nation stating that an elapse of several months often prevented warfare by giving time for a sane, reasonable settlement of differences. A development of China from within is expected by the public of the United States, Mr. Burton asserted, leading to a solidified and united republic and the expulsion from public office of all corrupt officials who in any way are holding up this progress. This being accomplished, he said, China should take the place she is rightfully entitled to hold among the nations by reason of her vast territory and the enormity of her population. Mr. Tang Shao-yi presided at the meeting of the University Club, introducing Mr. Burton and Consul-Genenal Cunningham who also spoke. Other guests at the tiffin included, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Judge Hu Yi-kuo of the Peking Supreme Court, J. C. Ho, Secretary to the President, and Sah Fuh Mah, director of the Chinese Bureau of Shipping. Japan will be the sufferer and not China, if Japan fails to keep her promise of returning Shantung to the Chinese, Mr. Burton stated at a dinner given in his honor by Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, at the Chinese Naval Club, Saturday night, November 8. Indicating the feeling of the United States toward China as shown by public sentiment and recent developments within the last year in America, former Senator Burton declared that the interest the United States holds in China and in the Far East is to see that justice and right prevail and that the sovereignty of China remains inviolate. And the government of the United States will not truckle to any nation regardless of her strength or success, Mr. Burton asserted. The settlement of her internal problems, however, Mr. Burton said, was China's alone since no nation could assist in the establishment of peace within her borders. It remains for the Chinese themselves to show to the world their own power and the power of the centuries old civilization which is theirs. Talks were also made by Consul-General Cunningham, W. S. Fleming, president of the American Association of China, and Mr. Wang I-tang, head of the Northern Peace Delegation.

THE establishment of a stable government, a satisfactory code of laws, satisfactory arrangements for the administration of such laws, and a suggestion to carry into effect the existing agreement between Great Britain and China for a reformation of China's judicial system as preliminaries to the surrender of extraterritoriality, the institution of copyright laws, the establishment of cable service to Swatow, the use of the Boxer Indemnity of Great Britain for education in China, the improvement of waterways, the establishment of an organization for the distribution of British commercial and general news in China, the formation of a central association to be known as the British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hongkong, and immediate action on the part of the British government regarding the opium traffic were the principal subjects for resolutions and discussions at the meeting of ths British Chambers of Commerce of China held in Shanghai, November 5 to November 8. Resolutions were also passed asking that the commercial diplomatic service of Great Britain in China be strengthened by the addition of secretaries and assistants in order that officers may be established at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other important trade centers, that the scale of pay of British civil service in China be increased, the institution of investigations of the possibilities of various Chinese coast ports in relation to trade routes and areas, that a subsidy be given by the government for propaganda in China, the abolition of the likin system, and the release of more British ships to Far Eastern freight and passenger traffic. A tribute of admiration and honor to

those who died in the service of the British Empire during the war was passed as a resolution at the end of the conference. A number of dinners and other social events were also held during the course of the meeting. The conference was opened by Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China. H. A. J. Macray, acting chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, was chairman of the convention. Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Commodore A. A. Ellison, C. B., Mr. Hugh Horne, Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy at Tokio, Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G., Mr. Archibald Rose, C. I. E., and Mr. Herbert Beer were guests of the conference. The delegates to the conference were: S. H. Dodwell, John Johnstone, Hongkong; C. A. Fraser, J. W. Burtwell, H. K. Peters, Hankow; E. S. Leeds, Newchwang; H. F. Brett, Canton; V. Eckford, Chefoo; B. G. Buchan, W. J. Warnsley, N. Leslie, K. Mounsey, Tientsin; F. C. Butcher, Swatow; H. Baker, Foochow; P. M. Scott, Changsha; A. S. Kent, S. F. Drakeford, Mukden; S. F. Mayers, Peking; A. C. Mackenzie, P. H. Millard, Harbin: E. C. Masters, Chinkiang; W. A. Argent, Chungking; W. F. Alway, Tsingtao.

GENERAL Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, is a Chinese militarist of the old school. A few months ago his soldiers committed crimes of unspeakable nature upon the innocent people of that province and wrecked many prosperous mining enterprises. This notorious general again comes to the public limelight when it is discovered that he now is officially encouraging the planting of poppies in Hunan and requires the farmers to pay opium taxes. From reliable sources it is learned that three weeks ago the magistrate of Changsha assembled the gentry of his district at the instruction of General Chang and disclosed to them the plan. Following this a secret meeting was held at which the magistrate discussed the particulars. It was decided, he said, to collect a $20 tax for each mow of land under poppy cultivation. It is calculated that every mow can produce one hundred catties of raw opium and that if one ounce is worth $1 each mow can produce a profit of $100 annually, which is ten times better than the growing of rice. This is the argument used by the Changsha Magistrate in telling the gentry of the advantage to cultivate opium instead of rice. The additional reason given by him for the encouragement of poppy planting is that through it the people can make the immense profit of more than ten million dollars a year whereas the local government can receive in the form of taxes a few million dollars. Five per cent or $1 of the tax of $20 per mow, according to the plan of General Chang, should be used for meeting the expenses of deputies appointed to look after this matter. Another five per cent is to be remuneration for local militia. Ten per cent or $2 shall be used as the reward to those who give protection to the poppy fields. The remaining $16 should be used to defray military expenses of the province.

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THE levying of the tax will be disguised as fines. First the deputies will be sent to make investigations, and upon finding the cultivation of poppy by farmers, will fine them at the rate $20 per mow. At the same time a certificate will be issued to the farmers showing that they have been fined and this certificate can be used as a permit for the disposal of their opium on the market. The authorities also informed the gentry that this scheme will mean the salvation of the people of Hunan and that if the people do not obey the order of General Chang they in the future will suffer much from the increase of taxes and duties when the Military Government finds it necessary to do so in order to meet military expenses. They further tried to convince the gentry by saying that Changsha is a strategic point and can be easily defended. They went on to explain that even if General Chang should be dismissed before harvest time when poppy is to be reaped, he would not leave his post unless the Central Government refunds him $18,000,000 which it owes for military purposes. General Chang believed that the Central Government

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would not be able to pay the amount and would not therefore press him for leaving his post. Even the transfer of General Chang from Honan will not affect the scheme. Having made the above points clear to the gentry, the magistrate further assured them that within one year there would be no change of this policy of the administration in Hunan so that they should not show any hesitation in complying with General Chang's order. This report is most startling, and deserves investigation. In our opinion, General Chang is capable of issuing such an order in view of his well-known misuse of funds collected for the relief of the poor people in Hunan, his sale of rice to Japan under the cover of a military pass, his seizure of salt and other revenues to the amount of over $5,000,000, his sale of public property for his own benefit, and his numerous other corrupt practices.

ONE greatly abused social custom among Chinese officials is the birthday celebration. General Ni Shih-chung's seventh son supplied an example of it when he celebrated his thirtieth birthday on October 19, in his Tientsin residence. On that occasion, officials big and little flocked from Anhwei particularly, and from Peking and other important political centers generally, and wished the lucky young man a long life and extended other felicitations They brought with them costly gifts and wore the best garments fitting for the function. Some of them engaged theatrical parties to entertain the guests of this youngster, and for all this amusement he paid not a cent. In name, these officials paid their respect to the young man, but in reality they found the birthday a heaven sent opportunity to influence his father without arousing the suspicions of others. General Ni is Military Governor of Anhwei and an influential leader of the Peiyang Party. It is reported that one civil governor, an important official in China, attended the party in person after having traveled several hundreds of miles. Birthdays are, to be sure, celebrated in foreign countries, but not so extensively and senselessly extravagant as they are done in this country. The birthday celebration in China is merely another form of corruption so far as too many Chinese officials are concerned. In Peking and Tientsin especially, they are fond of holding such parties for their parents, for their children and for themselves. Their friends and subordinates, who are less well to do, are obliged to spend a large part of their earnings to buy gifts for them. If they don't do it they incur the enemity of "high up" and the latter might "get even" at some later date. There are some Chinese officials who are unfavorably dis-

posed towards this corrupt practice and are trying to remedy the mania. Among them are General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, and General Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the Sixteenth Mixed Brigade, who are now stationed on the Honan front to watch the movement of the southern opposition forces. Two months ago, they offered to go to the Capital of Hunan together with their troops to celebrate the birthday of General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of that province, who is one of those desiring to "cash in" on birthday celebrations. Their polite offer to take the whole division and the whole brigade of soldiers with them to attend the function underneath which there was a veiled threat that the happy occasion might be turned into a funeral service stopped General Chang's plans for the birthday party. Consequently the elaborate preparations made for the occasion had to be cancelled, and the feasts ordered beforehand for his guests was enjoyed by his own soldiers. That General Chang received a good lesson as a result there is slight doubt. Now and then, other high officials and officers are made to realize that the people know that "brithday parties" are a mere pretence to obtain gifts. It is gratifying to record that the president of China is one of a few Chinese attempting to uproot the evil. The sixty-fourth birthday of Madame Hsu Shih-chang fell on October 23, and he gave out word before that day that he would not receive any gift nor would he celebrate the occasion. The reason was that there could be no joy at such a time when the nation still remains disunited and when China confronted with the most grave international problems in her history. The example he sets will go a long way towards the eradication of the social evil which is really wasteful and injurious to Chinese social welfare.

The Shanghai Mixed Court and Settlement Extension

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

NEGOTIATIONS between the Chinese Government and the Diplomatic Body in Peking for the rendition to Chinese Sovereignty of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement at Shanghai and for the extension of the Settlement to Chapei have come to a deadlock. The situation, as it stands at present, is: the Chinese Government would not be satisfied with anything less than the complete and unconditional return of the Mixed Court on the one hand, and on the other hand could not agree to the proposal of the foreign authorities for the conversion of Chapei into a part of the International Settlement. These two questions are now far from Settlement.

In the meantime the situation is further complicated by the demand of the Chinese merchants at Shanghai for representation on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. Their representatives have just returned to Shanghai after having expressed their desires to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they ask the support of the Chinese Government when the question is brought to Peking for settlement and threaten to refuse to pay taxes in the event of failure to realize their ambitions. Telegrams from Shanghai indicate that they are now trying to interview Sir. John Jordan, the British Minister, who is visiting in that port in connection with the conference of British merchants, and interest him in their proposition and thereby hope that the regulations governing the Settlement may be revised to meet new conditions. If the Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council is agreed to by the Diplomatic Body, it is felt in Peking that the two other outstanding questions will have more likelihood of early solution.

A brief review of the history of the Mixed Court and the negotiations concerning its rendition to Chinese authority is now timely. The Mixed Court, which administers Chinese law to which Chinese residents in the Settlement are still subject, was established at the instigation of Sir Harry Parkes in 1864, and originally sat at the British Consulate. Before 1911 the Court

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was presided over by a Chinese official of the rank of *Tungche* or sub-prefect appointed by the Chinese Government to try all Chinese civil cases. The trial of mixed cases was watched by foreign assessors from the principal consulates in the interest of justice. So was the trial of criminal cases which concerned the welfare of the Settlement and in which the Municipal Council assumed the function of prosecutor and the foreign assessors looked after foreign interests.

In 1868, the Yangkingpeng Mixed Court Regulations were drawn up to cover all the legal cases arising within the Settlement. There were ten regulations altogether governing the legal procedure. After a while, their original object was deviated from in practice. In 1904, the Austrian Minister, the then Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, proposed amendments, but nothing resulted therefrom.

In 1911, when the revolution broke out and China was in the throes of civil strife, there was every appearance, in the opinion of foreigners of the Mixed Court ceasing to function, as neither the old or the new government had time to devote to it. Under the pretext of maintaining its *status quo*, the Consular Body at Shanghai issued a proclamation declaring that it was obliged to take over the charge of the Court temporarily. Following the proclamation it appointed Chinese magistrates to sit at the Court, amended the Yangkingpeng Regulations and reorganized the Court generally. The magistrate and the foreign assessors jointly tried purely Chinese, mixed, civil and criminal cases and gave their joint judgement. Their decisions are final and there is no court of appeal to rehear them. The Passeri case is thus still pending in consequence of the disagreement between the Chinese magistrate and the Italian assessor with reference to the final disposal of $200,000 in their custody.

Subsequent to the taking over of the Court by the Consular Body, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai to protest against it. The Consular Body declined to consider his protest on the ground that the newly established republican form of government had not yet been recognized by the Powers and that therefore it could not deal with its representative officially. In the winter of 1913, when the new Chinese government was recognized, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs opened negotiations with the new Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, and simultaneously instructed the Shanghai Chinese authorities to deal with the Consular Body on the same subject. Sir John promised to do his best in the matter and suggested that delegates be first sent to Shanghai to make investigations.

In June of 1914 the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, in a note to the Foreign Office, stated that his colleagues would be willing to return the Mixed Court to Chinese sovereignty if the Chinese government would officially notify the Diplomatic Body that it would retain all the improvements in Court procedure made by the Consular Body since 1911. He added that in this connection all that the Chinese had to do was to agree to the five proposals, the salient points of which are as follows:—

1. The four Chinese magistrates who are to sit at the Court shall be appointed by the Chinese government, but before appointment, must be approved by the Consular Body. The chief magistrate shall have the rank of chief justice of a high court. When a purely Chinese civil case is heard, the presence of the foreign assessor at the Court should be allowed by the Chinese government as a representative of the Consular Body.

2. With regard to all the criminal cases, sentences involving imprisonment of more than five years shall be carried out by the Court itself. The Court has the power to pass capital punishment. The execution ground shall be outside the settlement and the execution shall be supervised by Chinese authorities although the magistrate and the foreign assessors shall jointly hold coroner inquests.

3. All prisons and detention houses under the control of the Court shall be administered by the Shanghai Municipal Police. The instructions, summons and warrants issued by the Court shall be carried out by the Police. The

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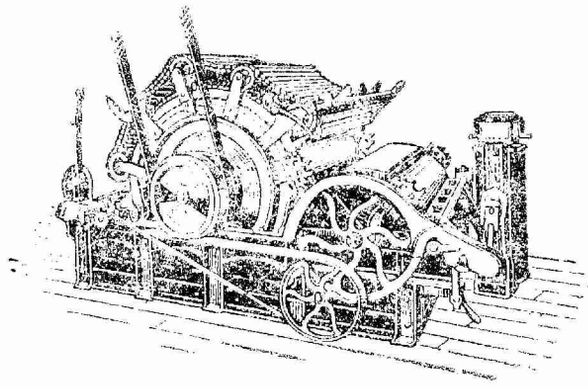

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old regulations governing the yamen runners shall be abolished.

4. The procedure of appeals to the Shanghai *Taoyin* and the consuls in connection with mixed cases shall be retained. In case the *Taoyin* and the consul fail to come to an agreement, the original decision of the Court shall be effective.

5. The administrative and financial affairs of the Mixed Court shall be in charge of the foreign inspector and his clerks. The function of the inspector is to have full control of all the employees of the Court and to supervise the financial matter. The inspector and the clerks shall be nominated by the Consular Body and appointed by the Chinese government.

Prolonged negotiations over these five proposals ensued. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs could not accept them, regarding them as not only in conflict with the former regulations and procedures, but also as being injurious to the sovereignty of China. It proposed the continuation in force of the Yangkingpeng Mixed Court Regulations and that they be amended from time to time after the rendition of the Court. The Diplomatic Body pointed out the inadvisability of regarding the former regulations as being still effective since improvements had been introduced into the court procedure. He also informed the Chinese government that the proposals made by various foreign ministers would still be more injurious to China's sovereign rights than these proposals mentioned in his dispatch. Finally the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 1914 amended the proposals and replied somewhat as follows:

1. With reference to the first proposal, China agreed to the appointment of magistrates by her government, but "at the same time the government would only inform the Consular Body of their names." The Chief magistrate should be jointly recommended by the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Justice to the President for appointment. His rank shall be equal to that of the chief justice of a high court. He shall have the authority to supervise all the employees of the court. Foreign assessors need not sit when purely Chinese cases are heard, and such cases shall be tried in accordance with Consular Body and appointed by the Chinese laws.

2. All criminal cases arising within the Settlement including such cases as involving the punishment of more than five years' imprisonment should be completely attended to by the Court. But according to Chinese law and the former regulations, any decision of a case involving an imprisonment of more than ten years or capital punishment should be sent to the Ministry of Justice for official approval. In case the Ministry does not give its approval, it should give explanations and refer the decision back to the Court for further hearing. And the second decision shall again be referred to the Ministry for final approval. All prisoners who are sentenced to receive capital punishment with the approval of the Ministry of Justice shall be turned over to the Chinese authorities for execution. The magistrate and foreign assessors shall jointly hold the coroner inquests.

3. Agreed to the proposal.

4. The procedure of the joint hearing by the *Taoyin* and the Consul of an appeal of a mixed case shall be retained. In case the *Taoyin* and the consul fail to come to an agreement, they should jointly request the consul of a third country to hear the case together with them and make a decision which they should abide by.

5. The general affairs and accounts of the Mixed Courts shall be in charge of the secretary and his clerks. The secretary should have full authority over the employees and shall also supervise the finances of the Court. The secretary and the clerks should be nominated by the Consular Body and appointed by the Chinese government.

After giving detailed reasons for these amendments, the Chinese Foreign Office called the attention of the Diplomatic Body to the fact that these amendments concerned purely Chinese cases only, and the approval of these amendments would facilitate the progress of the

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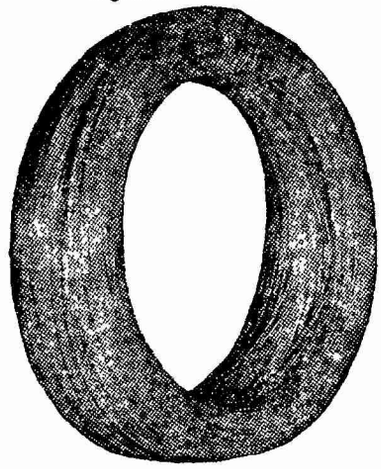

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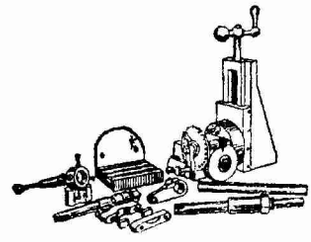

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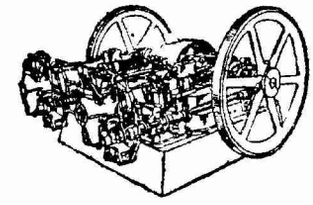

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Court proceedings and further the welfare of the general public in the Settlement.

The reply from the Diplomatic Body under date of December 28, 1914 conveyed the information that it could not agree to the proposal of the Consular Body being merely informed of the names of the magistrates who were to be appointed by the Chinese government. With reference to the fourth proposal the foreign ministers believed that the invitation of the consul of a third country to arbitrate would be contrary to the treaty stipulations. With reference to the fifth proposal the words, "foreign secretary" should be mentioned. As to the Yangkingpeng Regulations, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body said that in his previous letter to the Chinese government he did not mention anything about them. These regulations were drawn up by the former British Minister for only one year's trial. In view of the present procedures of the Court being not in conformity with them, there is no need further to refer to them. The mention of the Yangkingpeng Regulations, he commented, was equivalent to the recall of the conditions of the Mixed Court existing prior to 1911.

The Chinese reply under date of August 1915 agreed to Sir John's insertion of the word "foreign" before the word "secretary," but failed to agree on the appeal question. The Chinese government said that the carrying out of the original decision of the Court upon the *Taoyin* and the consul failing to come to an agreement over an appeal was not sufficient to protect the interests of the Chinese and foreigners and was against the principle of high appeal. In this connection, the Chinese government, for the sake of seeking a compromise, made further amendments, and the fourth article as amended should be as follows:—

"The system of hearing of appeals jointly by the *Taoyin* and the consul shall be retained. When these officials have been appealed to, they should first ask the court to change a new magistrate to re-hear the case. The foreign assessor who originally tried the case should also be changed if circumstances permit. If both the plaintiff and the defendant are not satisfied with the second decision, they can appeal to the

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Taoyin and the consul again. If the latter fail to come to an agreement, the second decision of the Court shall be effective."

These proposals formed the principal subjects for negotiations, which lasted a long time. The European War made further negotiations impossible and they were accordingly suspended. The principal obstacle was the question of the appointment of magistrates which the Consular Body would like first to confirm whereas the Chinese government would only be willing to inform the Body of their names. Therein lay the difference. As to the other points raised in these proposals, they were not material, and both sides could compromise.

In 1917 when Dr. Wu Ting-fang was Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Mixed Court question came up again. The final settlement was reached and it was approved by the Cabinet. But some Powers did not consider it opportune to push the matter to an issue. It was at a time when the war engaged the attention of all nationals and when they would not be able to take advantage of the extension of the International Settlement following the rendition of the Court. The matter automatically dropped.

The Mixed Court question again came to the front a few months ago. Secret negotiations were conducted and denial of them was issued now and then to prevent the people from having any knowledge of them. The Consular Body at Shanghai, however, took the same attitude as before on the question of the appointment of the magistrates, which, as I have just stated, formed the principal bone of contention regarding the rendition of the Mixed Court to China. One foreign legation promised to use its good offices on behalf of the Chinese Government and tried to persuade its diplomatic colleagues to agree to a mere reference to the Consular Body of the names of persons to be appointed magistrates. But the circumstances have completely changed. The Chinese Government now finds it impossible to accept the good offices given under these terms.

In the first place the people have been showing an uncompromising attitude towards the question. They have been exasperated by taxation for giving to returned foreign soldiers fighting in Europe, a bonus without Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. Secondly, the West taught the Chinese so much during the war about the so-called "altruistic principles" about the democratic tendencies of the world, and about other equally high sounding principles. The Chinese now want these principles applied in China. They are literally putting the question to a test. They can quote hundreds of statements made by the imposing statesmen of Europe and America denouncing aggression and aggrandizement and urging that the people shall decide upon their own govern-

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ment. Shall 800,000 Chinese living in the International Settlement have a say in the control of Municipal affairs? If not these high principles have been uttered to fool the world. If so, the Chinese must be allowed representation at the meeting of rate-payers and their wish regarding the unconditional rendition of the Mixed Court must be carried out.

Again, the Ministry of Justice is decidedly against any proposal which does not restore completely the sovereign rights of China over the Court. Sovereignty, says a high Chinese judicial official, is expressed in judicial independence. The Ministry would never accept the conditional rendition of the Court. It would never concede the point on the confirmation of the nominees for the Bench of the Chinese Government by the Consular Body. It has been definitely decided that the magistrates shall be appointed by the Chinese Government solely without reference whatsoever to the foreign authorities, to say nothing of confirmation by them.

Apparently the rendition of the Mixed Court and the extension of the Shanghai settlement have no connection, but they have. One legation which is treating the Chinese with a large degree of fairness contends that they should be treated separately. It is in favor of the rendition of the Court in a way which shall not menace the safety of Shanghai through poor judiciary in consequence of the Consular Body having no voice in the administration of justice. But as to the extension of the Settlement, it is an entirely different matter which should be dealt with on a separate occasion.

But a number of other legations bent upon extension of the Settlement do not see their way clear to separate the two issues. Although they do not actually say so, they mean to use the rendition of the Mixed Court as a trade for settlement extension. But they cannot say this frankly. In doing so, they will be open to the charge that they are using something which they seized from the Chinese in 1911 when China was in distress to exchange for some other thing.

Not only is the rendition question less nearing a settlement but also the extension of the settlement question. In 1917 it was decided by the government to grant the extension of the International Settlement to Chapei had not the Diplomatic Body delayed the matter for purely selfish reasons. If the Settlement had been then extended, there would have been no trouble because at that time there was a centralization of authority and the people did not know much about the negotiations and would have no time to make an organized protest. But it is not so now. At present Peking is doing its best to preserve the loyalty of local officials and people by complying with

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their wishes and will not do anything which might cause a riot or result in popular indignation.

Foreigners argue, why is it that the Chinese who are fond of residing in the Settlement should object to its extension? The extension they say, might increase the prosperity of Chapei and enhance the value of land. It would be so, but the answer of the average Chinese as well as of official Chinese is that the International Settlement has become a robbers' den, a cesspool and dumping ground of undesirable citizens whereas the Chinese territory surrounding it enjoys comparative peace although the sanitary conditions are not of the first class. In the International Settlement, robbery, it is charged, is committed in broad day light, and the police are alleged to connive at it. All forms of vice are tolerated, and vice districts are ever widening. That it is very easy for a guilty man to escape justice by merely engaging a skillful lawyer to defend him, and at least to delay the execution of justice is the additional charge.

Many telegrams and lengthy memorials from merchants and influential Shanghai residents strongly protest against the settlement extension, threatening strikes and boycotts and other "peaceful" means of resistance in case the government favors the Consular Body's proposal. These have been pouring into the Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Perhaps a few Chinese on account of selfish interests may be in favor of the extension, but the majority appear to be opposing it. Just now Peking finds it difficult to consider the question at all.

A solution has been suggested by a well-known foreign resident in the formation of a board of judges, half foreign and half Chinese, for the operation of the Mixed Court. The judges are to be engaged by the Chinese Government to sit at the Court, chosen from among the principal nations of Europe and America. They are to be men of approved character, honesty, and justice. The Mixed Court if run by that Board will serve three purposes to try settlement cases, to train Chinese judges and pass them on to other courts after say three years, and to supply precedents and materials for the revision of the Chinese code preparatory to the abolition of extraterritoriality. The Chinese officials are however skeptical about the success of such a system believing that all the foreigners in the employ of the Chinese Government are more or less inclined to obey the orders of their own governments more than that of the country employing them. That is why one foreign nation, they say, which is willing to return the Mixed Court to China without serious conditions does not consider it expedient to do so singly. If its judge is withdrawn from the Court, his place may be

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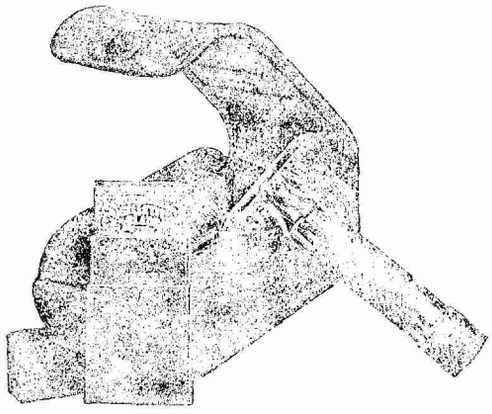

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taken by an undesirable assessor who might cause serious international complications.

The sensible solution of the two outstanding questions, in the opinion of the majority of thinking Chinese, is to waive the condition for the confirmation of the magistrates by the Consular Body and completely return the Court, and entirely give up the desire to extend the settlement to Chapei for the present. Furthermore Chinese residing in the Settlement should be allowed the right of representation at the meeting of ratepayers, and their wish must be consulted in matters of taxation as they bear a large portion of it. After such a new enlightened administration has been tried for some time and it is found that the Chinese have been fairly treated they may then consider the extension question more favorably. Until then, the settlement question should be left alone for it is a powder magazine, which is dangerous.

There is no lack of competent Chinese judges who would be able to sit at the Mixed Court and give justice when the Court is returned to China sovereignity. They are, for instance, Dr. Hu Yiko, Judge of the Supreme Court, who received his legal training in America; Dr. Philip Tyau, Acting Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, barrister-at-law, who was a law graduate of Cambridge University; H. K. Ling, another British barrister-at-law. If the Court pays sufficient the service of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Law Codification Commission, is also available. With these modern-trained judges sitting at the Court, there need be no fear of justice being miscarried or withheld. Taking the present condition as a whole into judicial consideration, the best solution is to return the Court to China completely without further delay. The Chinese are appealing to Sir John Jordan, the Doyen of the Diplomatic corps, for assistance in this problem, pointing out that this achievment would be a fitting climax to his long and honorable career in China.

Peking, November 8, 1919.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese-American Friendship.

Reference: Pp. 397-8,400,402,419, 423,429,430,438-39.

Questions: 1. What advantage is there to China in having such men as Senator Burton and former Governor Osborn visit this country? 2. Name one result of Mr. Osborn's visit. 3. Write a paper on John Hay's remark referred to on page 398. Can you justify that saying? 4. What opportunity has an American School in Shanghai to foster friendship between the U. S. and China? 5. What argument from the resources of the two nations can be used for fostering friendship? 6. Where were the Chinese Ministers to England, Germany and Denmark, and the United States educated? Is this of any significance? 7. What do the *Shun Pao* and the *Sin Wan Pao* have to say on this subject? 8. What recent evidences of friendship have been shown?

Topic 2: The South Manchurian Railway.

References: Pp. 399-400.

Questions: 1. By what treaty did part of the Manchurian railways come under Japanese control? 2. When did the Japanese begin to operate these railways? 3. What further rights were given to Japan in 1915? Why? 4. What change does Japan now wish to make in this railway? 5. What is China's attitude? 6. What is the danger pointed out here? Do you believe this to be a real danger? Give facts, not theories. 7. Is this a question of international significance? How?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The Mukden Military Conference

Reference: Pp. 398-9.

Questions: 1. Where is Mukden? 2. What is General Chang Tso-ling called in this article? Where did the title originate? 3. What does the term "political center" mean? 4. Why may China be said to have had four such centers in "less than two years"? 5. How may this conference affect the future of China? 6. What reason is given for holding this conference? Do you believe this to be the real reason? 7. What questions must be taken up? 8. Which must be the one of greatest importance?

Topic 2. The Rickshaw Coolie Problem

References: Pp. 407-9,416.

Questions: 1. In this issue of the *Review* we find several references to the opening of new carriage roads (e. g. pp. 411,418). How does the opening of these roads affect this problem? 2. Whether there *is* such a thing as a Rickshaw Coolies' Union or not, *ought* there to be such a Union? 3. The Humanitarian argument is often used against the use of rickshaws. How is this connected with economic conditions in China? 4. What do you think of the remarks of the former Minister of Justice as to the *ability* of rickshaw men to unite on a matter of "public interest"? Have you ever heard such remarks before on other subjects? 5. How many rickshaw men are there in Peking? Shanghai? Canton? 6. Is the use of rickshaws increasing or decreasing. 7. What is the fundamental state of affairs in this country that renders it possible for men to be used as animals? Trace this matter to its roots carefully, and then try to create public opinion on such a condition of Chinese affairs.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Foreign and Chinese Commercial Organization

References: Pp. 423,413,422,430,-437.

Questions: 1. Who is British Minister to China? 2. Why has he recently come to Shanghai? 3. What is given as the main reason for the conference of British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai? 4. Do you believe that such a conference is of value to the British business men? 5. Do you think it is of value to China? Why? 6. What are the reasons for the proposal of an international Chamber of Commerce? 7. On p. 437 the words "international cooperation" are used about foreign trade? Do you think foreign trade is cooperation? Do you think that it ought to be? 8. Read the next item on the same page. Do you think that in Mr. Knott's opinion foreign trade is cooperation? 9. Do you think he would favor an international Chamber of Commerce? 10. Do you think China ought to favor and take part in forming an international Chamber of Commerce? Explain. 11. Do you think the criticism of Chinese commercial organization (p. 430) is true? 12. What is the author's opinion as to a remedy? Your own?

Topic 2. The Philippines.

References: Pp. 433-5,438.

Questions: 1. What is the population of the Philippines per square mile? 2. What is the population of the Philippines per square mile of cultivated land? 3. Find the figures for China and compare them. 4. For what purposes is the tax on land used in the Philippine Islands? 5. Does any of the money from the land tax go to the central government at Manila? 6. How much of the land tax in China goes to Peking? 7. Suggested as a subject for debate: Resolved that the income from the land tax in China be retained and expended by the local government units. 8. It is a much debated subject in the Philippines, whether it is a wise thing for a country which is chiefly agricultural to import a large amount of its chief food grain. What is your opinion? Upon what general principle ought such a matter to be settled? 9. What two standards for judging a colonial possession are named (p.438)? 10. Which of the two do you consider better? Why?

Topic 3. Rice in America

References: Pp. 432-3.

Questions: 1. What is the world's total production of rice? What part is produced in China; in America? Make a diagram showing clearly the share in the world's production of each country named.

4. What "discovery" made it possible to grow rice in America? 5. Did this discovery have anything to do with the water supply, or soil, or climate? 6. If not, why was it important? 7. What was the effect of the war upon the consumption of rice in the United States?

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News from North China

Commander Hutchins, American Naval Attache, has recently returned to Peking from a hunting trip.

Culver M. Shirrell, of San Francisco, California, arrived in Tientsin recently to join the Import Department of Forbes and Company.

Ernest B. Price and C. T. Simmang, of the American Legation in Peking, have gone to Weili for the week end on a hunting trip.

Owing to protests from the Hunan gentry, the Ministry of Finance has decided to stop issuing licenses for export of rice from that province.

Prince Tokugawa left Peking on Saturdary morning for Tientsin. He will visit Tsinanfu and Tsingtao on his return journey to Japan.

Miss Ruth Fraser who has been in Peking for the last month to assist in the Y. W. C. A. financial campaign has returned to Shanghai, her headquarters.

T. Tanaka, Director of the Bureau of Commerce of the Foreign Department, Tokyo, is in Peking for a few days. Mr. Tanaka is making a tour of inspection of China.

W. Gaston, H. C. Flower, Jr. and A. L. Steekin, who have been spending the last three weeks in Peking, left for Shanghai by way of Hankow on Thursday evening.

Captain Landreth, of the Tientsin U. S. Fifteenth Infantry, and his bride arrived in Tientsin on November 4 from Manila and are staying at the Astor House.

Mrs. C. D. Tenney, wife of Dr. Tenney, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, has recently returned from Antung. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Jordan.

The drawing of lots in connection with the redemption of another installment of the Seventh Year Short Term Loan will be held early next month in the Central Park in Peking.

Alfred R. Thomson, American Consul in Siberia, who has been stopping for the last ten days at the Hotel Wagons Lits, left Peking on Tuesday for his home in Washington D. C.

Two soldiers of the Italian Siberian Expedition at present quartered in Tientsin while awaiting transport for Italy have succumbed to influenza this week, one dying Tuesday and one Sunday.

The mother of His Excellency Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, died on Thursday at his residence in Tientsin. She was more than eighty years of age.

The Peking Government has wired to the Shantung Provincial Assembly denying that it has commenced direct negotiations with Japan with reference to the return of Tsingtao.

The Government has received a report from General Hsu Shu-cheng, or Little Hsu, who had arrived at Urga, in which he expressed his approval of the cancellation of Mongolia's autonomy.

A Mandate appointing General Chin Yun-peng substantive Prime Minister was issued on the evening of November 5th, but no decision has yet been reached regarding the remainder of the Cabinet.

The Italian Minister in Peking called upon the Chinese Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs last Saturday regarding the proposed Sino-Italian Bank and the Sino-Italian Industrial Development Company.

November 5, being the birthday of President Hsu Shih-chang, the Prime Minister and the heads and members of the different Ministries called at the President's office to tender their congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lamb and daughter, Patricia, have gone to Chinwangtao to make their home. Mr. Lamb, formerly of the American Legation, is now employed by the British American Tobacco Company.

The old students of the Union Language School entertained the new ones at a Hallowe'en party last Saturday evening. Ghosts and jack-o-lanterns were used for decorations and various Hallowe'en games were played.

The Chinese press in Peking and Tientsin reports that the Government has decided to accept the resignation of General Ma Liang, Defence Commissioner at Tsinan and appoint General Chang Huai-ping to be his successor.

A general meeting of the Tientsin Ice Yacht Club was convened in the Committee Room of the Gordon Hall on Monday evening in Tientsin. The principal items discussed related to the plans for the winter season.

The Russian Legation, according to current reports, has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the cancellation of Mongolia's autonomy. Up to the present the government has made no reply.

N. Pfeffer, who has been acting editor of *The China Press* (Shanghai) during the absence of H. Webb, is spending the week in Peking. He will return to Peking in December to take up the position of staff correspondent for the *China Press*.

The Chinese American Club composed of forty members, representative Chinese and Americans, held a meeting at the home of Dr. W. C. Dennis, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

Chao Tien-lin, President of Pei Yang University, resigned and joined the staff of the Kailan Mining Administration as assistant to Wang Shoh-lien, former President of the University. Mr. Chao's new position is quite a material advancement.

The text of the new Sino-Swiss Treaty negotiated and signed by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and the Swiss Minister at Tokyo has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Chung Ching-kou, Chinese Charge D'Affaires at Tokyo.

The Government in Peking has received a telegram from the Wine and Tobacco Merchants' Guide at Shanghai protesting against the recent wine and tobacco loan of $30,000,000 reported to have been concluded by Hsu Un-yuan in America.

There is a report in circulation that Chow Tsz-chi, an American returned student, may be appointed Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow was former Minister of Finance, Agriculture, and War. He is popular with returned students from America and Europe.

The engagement is announced of Miss H. K. McGregor of Ardrossan, Aryshire, to William Whitton, resident engineer to the British Legation in Peking. Miss McGregor is at present living in Peking, having arrived here some months ago.

On November 3, the people of the Presbyterian Mission in the Capital entertained at dinner about a hundred of the Chinese members of the church. At the dinner they discussed plans by which the church might be of greater service to the people in Peking.

The North China Commerce, a new trade paper to be published in Tientsin, with O. D. Rasmussen as its editor, announces that publication will begin on November 15. The magazine will feature Chinese products and industries and the general export and import trade of North China.

A joint military conference of the Ministry of War and the General Staff was held on November 4 to consider the plans of the Prime Minister for the disbandment of troops and the provision of employment for the disbanded with the object of preventing them becoming tufeis after disbandment.

The Chihli Civil Governor and a number of other Chinese officials went to Tongku on November 3, to attend the ceremonies in connection with the removal of the remains of the mother of General Chao Yu-kou, Defence Commissioner for Tientsin, from Tientsin to the family burial ground near Tongku.

The fourth meeting of the Tientsin Women's Social Service Club was held at the home of Mrs. Joseph Ripley, Race Course Road on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. C. H. Pien, president of the Club, presided over the meeting. Special interest was manifested in the report of the Social Service Activities Committee.

Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng accorded an interview on October 27th at his residence to a delegation from the International Anti-Opium Association consisting of Rev. Sowerby and Messrs Blanco and Ramsay. General Chin received the delegates most courteously and listened attentively to the statement made by them.

Hugh C. Stanard, student interpreter of the American Legation in Peking, has left for America. Mr. Stanard came to Peking for the first time in 1917, and went to France later with coolies, and returned in the spring of last year. He is unable to endure the climate in Peking owing to the fact that he had trench fever before.

The city tower above the Chienmen Gate of Peking which was in charge of the American Legation Guards since the occupation of the Chinese Capital by the Allied troops in 1901 was handed over to the Chinese military authorities on November 1st at the request of General Wang Huai-ching, Commander-in-chief of the Peking Gendarmerie.

The pupils of the American School in Peking have started a weekly school paper. For the first issue there were from fifty to a hundred copies printed. The paper contains stories, essays, jokes and school events. The members of the editorial staff are as follows: Editor-in-chief, Arthur B. Sullivan; Assistant Editor, Louis Ingram.

K. Suzuki, member of the Japanese Municipal Council in Tientsin and Manager of the Tientsin Commercial and Industrial Bank, died on the first of November. Mr. Suzuki was a prominent figure among the Tientsin community, having been elected to the chairmanship of the J. M. C. several times. In consideration of his meritorious services he was buried at Muncipal expenses.

Peking, November 8, 1919.

CURIOS

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News from Central China

H. W. Kent, manager of the Butterfield & Swire Co., Hankow, left for Shanghai on furlough on Thursday November 6. He is succeeded here by C. C. Knight.

H. E. Mons. A. Boppe, Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Peking, returned from a visit to Kiukiang and proceeded to Peking by train on Monday, November 4.

The Chinese authorities here are making ready for the round-the-world flight by an Italian aviator. Surveyors have been sent out to mark and get ready a suitable landing place, says a native report.

The Hupeh industrial office has officially opened a large mulberry plantation by the side of a mountain in Wuchang. A large number of mulberry trees will be planted this winter with a view of improving sericulture.

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MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

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American and European mothers in Hankow are planning the children's Christmas entertainment for this year. A meeting for this purpose will be held next week, when different committees will be appointed and the details of the work planned.

Germans are beginning to resume their commercial activities in Hankow, and managers of some former leading German firms have arrived here for business. They have registered in the office of foreign affairs and will trade as non-treaty nationals.

Frank W. Hones, manager of Olivier & Co. in Hankow, who came here only six weeks ago, died of pneumonia on November 6. Hones was with this company for ten years and before coming to Hankow he had been the Tientsin manager of the company.

An electric light company is soon to make an actual start in Wusueh, Hupeh. The works are being built, machinery is arriving and electric light is promised by the end of the year. The company is Chinese owned and financed largely by the Trade Guild.

John A. Bristow of the Standard Oil Company of New York and Miss Frances Helen Blair were married in Hankow on last Sunday. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Chungking, Szechuan, and will return to Shanghai in December to make their home there.

Prince Tokugawa of Japan arrived here from Peking on Friday morning and left today for Shanghai. He is at present visiting the important centers of China to obtain first hand information of the conditions in this country, and has been through Manchuria and to Peking, Tientsin and Tsinan.

A large cattle rearing yard is in the course of organization under the promotion of the Lee Mon Company composed of some retired Chinese officials and Chinese stock farmers. The stock yard will probably be located in Hwangchow and a preparation bureau of the company is in Hankow.

Owing to poor crops of yellow beans along the Yangtze Valley this year, the bean cakes are quoted at a very high tone. Reports from Anhwei say that floods in that province have reduced the crop by more than 40 per cent, and similar conditions in Hupeh are responsible for short coming of the present crop.

News from Anking says that the survival of the opium smoking vice and opium trade is making rapid progress in the province of Anhwei. With a view of eradicating the opium curse, the government of that province has recently established an opium suppression office to carry all necessary suppression measures.

The boom in the yarn market in Hankow is continuing firm with an upward tendency. Exports in general are not very brisk and large arrivals of cowhides and goatskins are reported. The demand for sesamum seeds is still strong and so is the hemp market. The Japanese are buying cotton seeds at $1.44 per picul.

Boycott against the Japanese is reported to be in progress without abatement under the leadership of students in Chungking. Shops are nearly all cleared of Japanese goods, and a few cases of Japanese soaps se zed were publicly destroyed. One report says, "this boycott is lasting and shows no sign of coming to an end."

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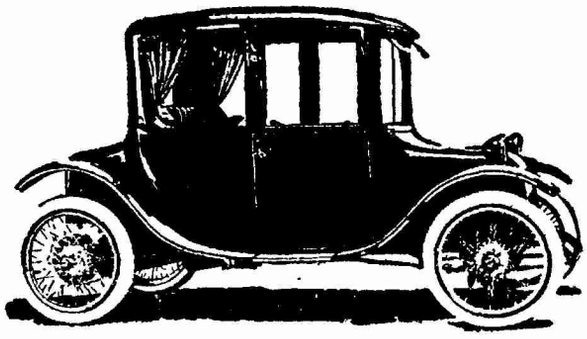

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(M6)

At the request of the porcelain merchants of Chaling, Hunan, the Hunan government has petitioned the Peking administration to reduce the duty on porcelain products of Hunan by about 50 per cent. The porcelain industry of Hunan has of late been so improved as to compare favorably with the famous Kiangsi products.

British subjects in Hankow are preparing to make a worthy celebration of the Armistice Day, November 11. It is proposed to have memorial services held and a football game may be played. The British members of the Hankow club will be at home to their friends and men returned from active service are to have a dinner in the evening.

A provincial industrial bank with a capital of $2,000,000 has been proposed by the governors of Hupeh. The bank is to be financed partly by the provincial treasury and partly by funds raised from subscriptions. A committee has been appointed to draft a constitution for the bank which is expected to be opened by next summer.

The government of Hupeh is considering plans for the reduction of government troops in Hupeh in accordance with instruction from Peking according to which, it is understood, disbanded soldiers will be employed in river conservancy and road making works. General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshall Tuan Chi-jui of Peking, is conferring with military leaders in Hunan for reducing troops in that province.

The Wuchang cotton experiment station, the No. 3 station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, is making arrangements for the fourth annual cotton exhibition in Hupeh to be held next month. Cotton produce from different districts in the province will be exhibited and prizes given to the best producers. The purpose of the fair is to encourage improvements in the cultivation of cotton and to make detailed studies in the conditions of cotton growth in the province after each year's crop.

Government measures for the suppression of opium in Szechuan are not working out satisfactory results, and today that province is becoming the opium mart in the country. Poppies are grown in almost all parts of that province and sometimes very near to cities where government officials are instructed to suppress the opium trade. The growing of poppies are evidently with the approval of the military men who look to this as a very good source of revenue. Opiums from Yunnan are also brought to Szechuan and increased supply brings back the price of opium to the old cheap basis, thus enabling wide spread of the opium smoking habit.

Hankow, November 8, 1919.

News From Honan

A document was received from the Civil Governor of Shansi asking for seeds of various products in Honan Province.

A military medical school of a two years course was organized in Honan and is advertising for students of qualified ages.

An experimental Court of Justice was established in the Honan Law College for students to make practice of judicial affairs.

An order printed with simple spoken language has been issued by the police headquarters urging the people to cut queues and release bound feet.

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10-504

The four taoyin were instructed by Civil Governor Chao to order their subordinate districts to compile Chih Shu (local history and geography) of the districts.

Chengchow will be opened as a commercial port and it was decided by gentry and merchants there to destroy the city wall of that place for the said purpose.

All districts were instructed by the Chief of the Forestry Office ordering them to establish Forestry Associations in villages near deserted land and unproductive hills.

It was decided by the Civil Governor that worn out uniforms of soldiers and of policemen be sent to flood regions so as the suffers may wear them in the coming winter.

Civil Governor Chao of Honan has telegraphed the Central government asking for the promised flood relief fund of Mex. $10,000 to be sent from the Capital to this province at once.

At the annual meeting held by the Honan Branch of the Boy Scouts' Association on October 31, Educational Commissioner Wu Ting-ch'ang was elected president and the Postal Commissioner, Mr. Doodha, and Bishop W. C. White were elected vice-presidents.

Teachers in the 12th and in the 14th regions of this province have been examined. In the former region fourteen high primary school teachers and 40 citizens' school teachers have passed their examination, while in the latter region eighteen high primary school teachers and 20 citizens school teachers have passed.

Civil Governor Chao of Honan has telegraphed the Central Government that no additional taxes of any kind can be collected from this province. T. J. K.

News from South China

The Constitutional Convention of the National Assembly will resume its regular sessions in Canton on November 18.

Deposits of lead have been discovered in Yang-tse-shan and Tang-kung-shan, Chiuling district, Kwangtuug.

The Swatow authorities are looking for an appropriate site in that city, where a building to be used as a public library will be erected.

More than $4,000 worth of Japanese low grade goods were publicly burned by the students at the East Garden, Canton, on October 27.

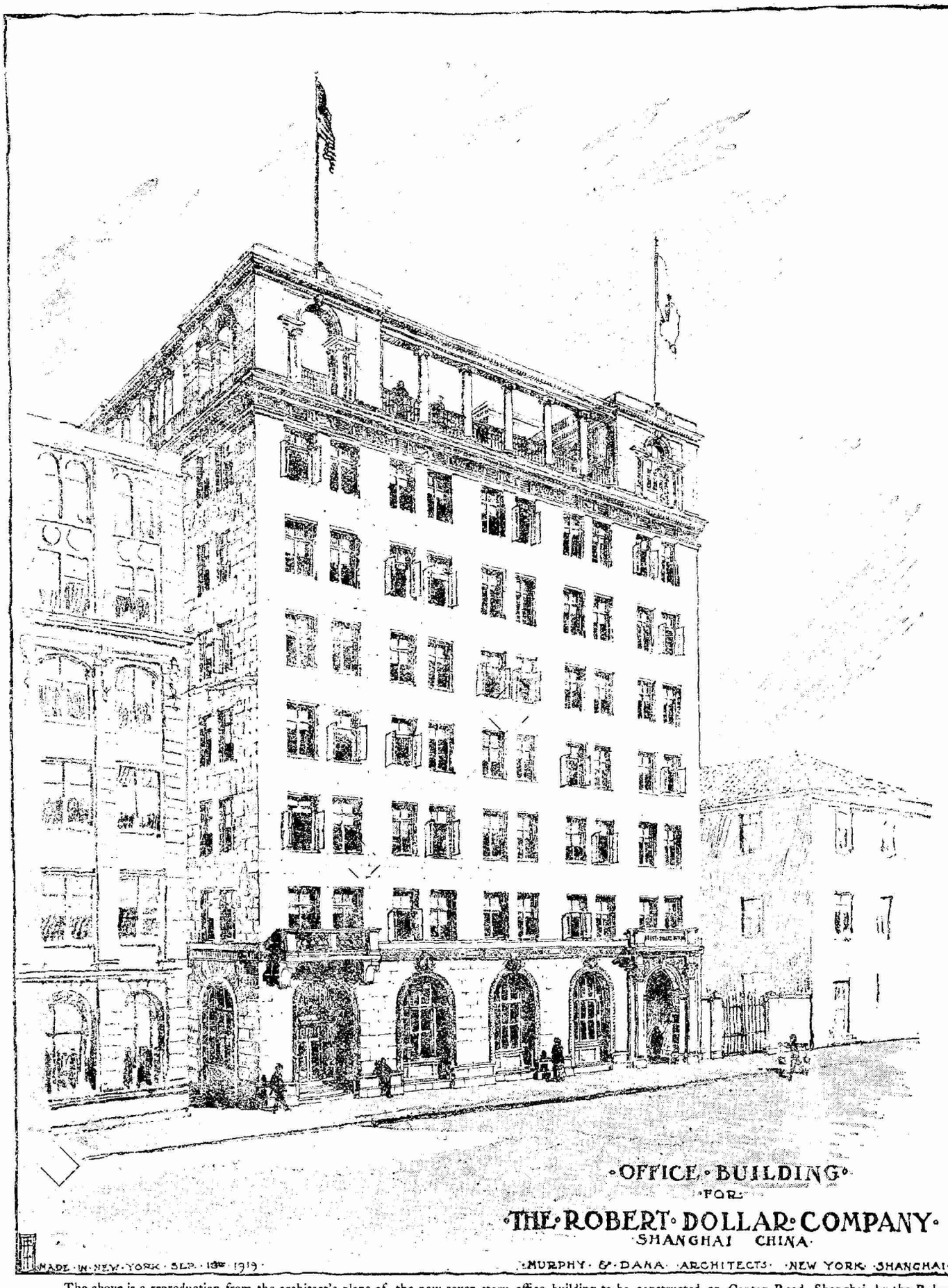
Military Governor Mu Yung-hsin of Canton has made public his opposition against the proposed reorganisation of the present Military Government in Canton.

A number of native goods exhibitions are being organized in Canton by interested persons for the purpose of giving greater impetus to the native goods propaganda.

Canton held a "Baby Show" from October 27 to 31, at The True Light Seminary. Lectures and demonstrations by local doctors were given to the mothers during the days of the show.

S. K. Chau, B. A., Cambridge, barrister-at-law, has recently returned from England. Mr. Chau is a native of Fatshan, Kwangtung, and will probably practice law in Canton.

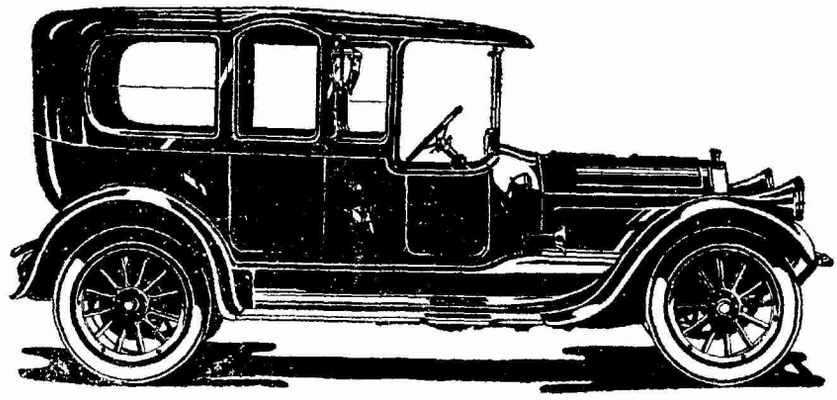
Japan imported during the past nine months ending September 30, from South China 17,000,000 yen of goods as compared with 7,000,000 yen imported during the same period the previous year.



The above is a reproduction from the architect's plans of the new seven story office building to be constructed on Canton Road, Shanghai, by the Robert Dollar Company. The building will be located on Canton Road, adjoining the Union Building, No. 4 The Bund. With the land the total cost will be approximately Tls. 400,000. The building will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 70 feet. The Dollar Company has also purchased another lot, 70 by 80 feet adjoining to take care of future expansion. The new structure will be of steel frame concrete construction and will be fireproof throughout with steel window frames, two elevators in airtight compartments, etc. Heating will be by a modern steam system with hot and cold water throughout as well as modern plumbing. Construction will provide for the maximum amount of light to all offices. In case Shanghai building regulations permit there will be a roof garden. The Dollar Company will occupy two floors of the building and the rest will be used for office purposes. It will be known as The Robert Dollar Building. Construction will start about January 1, 1920.

10-505

PIERCE—ARROW



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SHANGHAI

The Swatow Customs service has placed a $600,000—contract with Andersen Meyer & Co., for the construction of modern concrete buildings for the use of the Customs service in that city.

Mr. Y. C. Kwan, formerly associate Professor of Canton Christian College, a graduate of Columbia University, was installed as principal of the Union Middle School, Fati, Canton, on October, 28.

The compradores of important German firms doing business in Canton before the war have received instructions from their respective firms to prepare the way for the reopening of their trade in this city.

The Southern authorities are actively engaged in a vigorous campaign against opium. The Military Governor has addressed to the authorities a letter recommending the most drastic actions against the drug trade.

Dr. G. M. Gandier, the noted American Prohibitionist, visted Canton, October 29. He addressed a representative group of Americans and Chinese on the Prohibition movement at the Y. M. C. A., on the evening of October 29.

A big party of American tourists traveling under the auspices of the Missionary Educational Movement, Inter-Church World Movement of America, arrived in Canton on October 25. The party was composed of sixteen ladies and two gentlemen.

Lieutenant Alessandro Biandechi, of the Italian Army Aviation Corps, arrived in Canton on October 24, for the purpose of making arrangements for a landing place of the proposed Rome-Tokio flight, which will be undertaken by Italian fliers next December.

A responsible cabinet is the feature of the reorganization scheme proposed for the Canton Government by a number of M. P's. Supporters of Chief Administrative Director Tsen Chun-hsuan are meeting the reorganization propaganda with as much publicity in favor of the present administration.

A group of leading citizens of Canton have organised themselves into an organization for the purpose of pushing through the projected University for the Southwest. They have addressed a communication to the Military Government requesting that the present customs surplus be used by the government as its first contribution to the proposed institution.

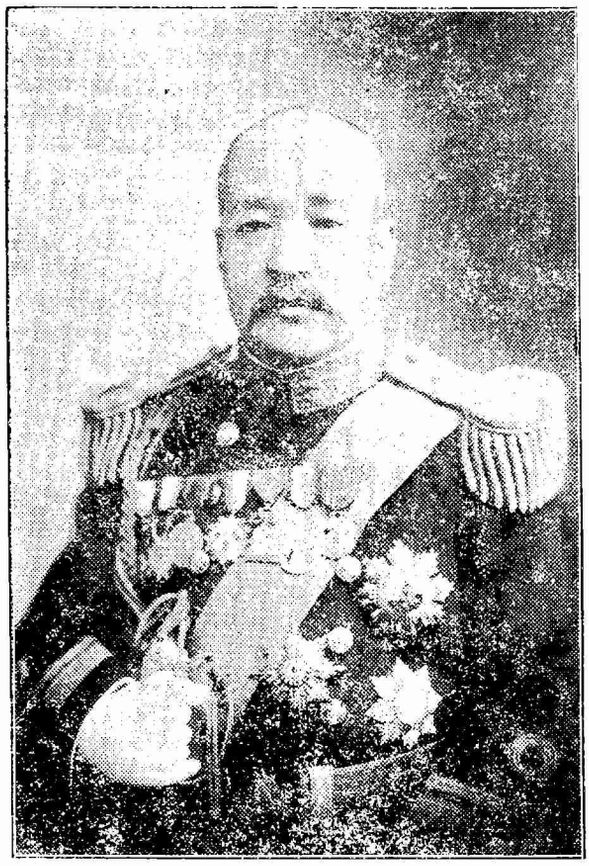
The Commissioner of Finance of Canton says that there is no more funds for educational purposes in this province as the government has already voted $650,000 for that purpose. The Educational Association of Canton, in view of this state of affairs, proposes to raise contributions from the citizens for the purpose of opening 120 lower primary schools in this city. Of the $650,000 appropriated, less than 50 percent was paid.

H. W.

October 3, 1919.

10-506

Who's Who in China



Admiral Y. L. Woo, Managing Director of Taku Naval Dockyard.
(吳錫麟)

Admiral Y. L. Woo, Managing Director of the Taku Naval Dockyard, was born in Chihli and is now fifty years old. Enjoying the confidence of both the Military and Civil Governors of Chihli, Admiral Woo is well liked by Chinese gentry and foreign residents in Tientsin equally. He is known for his honesty, straight forwardness and politeness, unlike other Chinese officials.

As early as 1885, Admiral Woo entered the Tientsin Navy College where he graduated in 1892. Upon the completion of his studies in China, he was sent abroad by the Government for higher education. He was away from China for one year, and on his return, was appointed an instructor of the Navy Training Service. Later he became a teacher of the Navy College of which he was a graduate.

In 1894 he was transferred to the Ministry of Navy for service, and was appointed to the position of an attache. In the following year he was awarded by the then Imperial Government the rank of Prefect in recognition of his meritorious service rendered to the country. That year marked the beginning of his civil official career.

From that time on he held many positions of importance. He was director of railway and mining affairs of Chihli Province, co-director of the Auditing Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, etc. In 1907 Admiral Woo returned to the Navy and was at once appointed Naval Inspector.

Upon the conclusion of the first revolution in 1911 which resulted in the establishment of the Republic, Admiral Woo was an adviser to the Northern Delegation to the Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai.

In 1913 he was appointed Managing Director of the Taku Naval Dockyard. It was in the same year that he received from the Government the rank of rear-admiral, and that he organized the Chihli Inland Steam-launch Company.

The Managing Director of the Taku Dockyard was appointed in 1914 concurrently to be chief officer in command of the sea coast patrolling force for the province of Chihli and also to be in charge of the sea coast land police and river police.

In 1915 he was additionally appointed a Chinese director of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board and chief of the preparation bureau of the river improvement works of Chihli. Two years later he was given another important position, namely, the director of the Pei Yang Iron Works in Tientsin.

In the spring of 1918, Admiral Woo was appointed a counsellor of the Office of the Inspecting Commissioner of the Northern Four Provinces and a member of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

Admiral Woo is the recipient of Second Class Wen Hu Decoration, Second Class Pao Kwang Chia Ho Decoration, Second Class Ta Shou Chia Ho Decoration and a number of other decorations for meritorious services.

He is also interested in social works. He is one of the promoters of the A. B. C. Club or the American-British-Chinese Club in Tientsin, the inaugural meeting of which was held at the beginning of November.

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Wuhu	Huchow	Yangchow
Wusih	Yaza	Tientsin
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Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

HEAD OFFICE.

10 Canton Road

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 10. The through traffic conference of Chinese Government Railways bring to an end highly successful negotiations; better through booking arrangements and interchange of cars between various lines has been provided for and from January 1, 1921, there will be a uniform classification for articles for freight rating and at the same time the metric system of weights and measures will be adopted.

SIBERIA

November 3. General Yudenitch admits evacuating certain cities which he had previously taken in his campaign against Petrograd and the Boshelviks claim they have surrounded his army. The Omsk government also admits that its troops have retired in the direction of Yalutorovosk and Kurgan.

GENERAL

October 27. American experts report that of all countries Turkey has suffered the least; her financial condition is relatively good and Turkey presents a good business field.

November 2. The miners strike continues general throughout the country, the storm centers being in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia fields. It is estimated that 435,000 union men are involved while more than 100,000 non-union miners continue with their work; among the measures used by the American government to minimize the effect is the revival of war restrictions of the distribution of coal.

November 3. There is a general revival in British financial operations abroad as is evidenced by the fact that a company in London with a capital of sterling pounds 3,000,000 is to take over German diamond fields in Southwest Africa, formerly in the hands of the Germans.

November 4. The State Department announces that Japan, replying to a note to the United States of last September regarding conditions in Siberia, expresses willingness to co-operate with the American authorities.——At the International Labor Conference in session at Washington proposals are introduced for a 48-hour week for labor in all countries but in Japan, India, and China the enforcement of subsequent agreements to this end is postponed for a number of reasons.——The family of Mr. Jenkins, the American Consul at Mexico City, who has been kidnapped and held for ransom, pays the ransom to have him released.

November 5. President Wilson convalesces slowly; he is able to sit up part of the day and takes his meals regularly with evident enjoyment—King Albert of Belgium, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Leopold are honored guests of the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first time that such an honor has ever been accorded a crowned head.

November 6. The Supreme Council of Paris calls Germany's attention to certain breaches of the Armistice, such as the failure to deliver the required amount of railway material and a full accounting of money and securities received during the progress of hostilites.——The trustees of the late Cecil Rhodes presents £20,000 to Oxford University for a professorship for the advancement of Roman and Dutch law.

Men and Events

A branch office of the International Banking Corporation has recently been established in Tsingtao, China, with Richard Edison Show, as manager.

T. M. Cramer, representing the Pacific Coast Borax Co. of San Francisco is in Shanghai on business. Mr. Cramer is staying at the Astor House.

The Koster Company of Shanghai announces the removal of their offices to the new Kelly & Walsh Building, at 12 Nanking Road, on November 15.

Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, of the *Chinese Christian Intelligencer*, who has been in America for the past year returned to Shanghai, November 11, on the *s. s. China.* He is accompanied by Mrs. Woodbridge.

William B. Norton, Ph. D., religious editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, and of the publicity department of the Inter-church World Movement of North America, is visiting in Shanghai, and is the guest of Dr. W. H. Lacy, at No. 10 Woosung Road.

Nathan A. Hurwitz, representing the San Francisco firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, departed from San Francisco this month for an extensive business trip to China, Japan, Siberia, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies and Australia.

W. Shepard Graham, who has been connected with Brunner, Mond and Company, Ltd., at Chungking, West China, has resigned to accept a position with Fearon, Daniel and Company of Shanghai. He will be stationed at Hankow, China.

Paintings, aquarelles and sketches of the European War, (1914-1918) by J. Ruedolf, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, are on exhibition in the French Municipal Hall, from November 15 to 23, during the hours of 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. There is no entrance fee.

SELL STARTING

$ Mex. 143 Net

Model 10 "A"

Direct from Remington Factory

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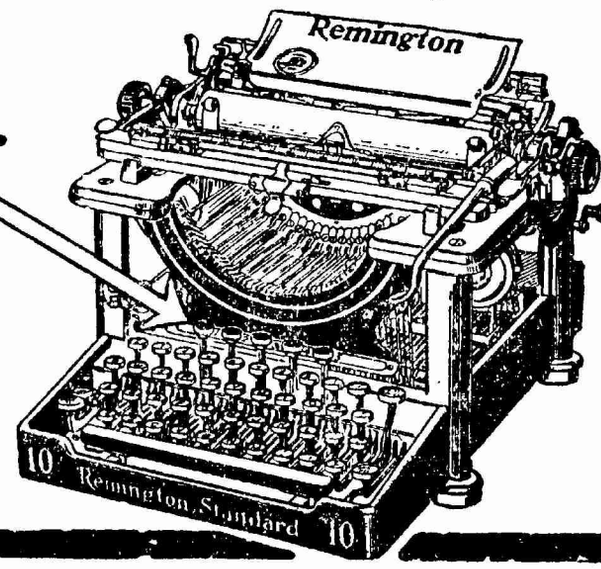

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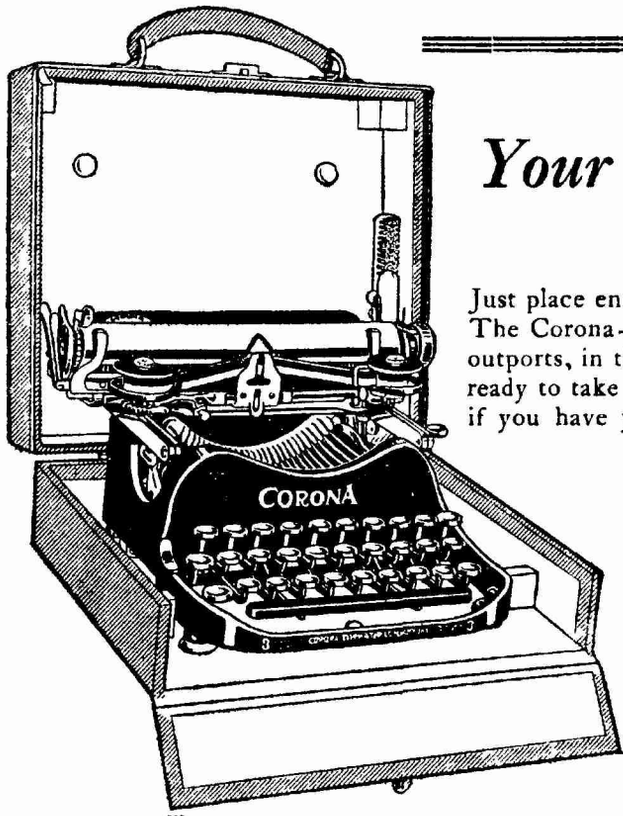

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Your Office is Anywhere with the Corona

Just place enough to sit down is all that is needed to establish your office. The Corona—the personal writing machine will do your typing. In the outports, in the field, on board a vessel, in a railroad train you are always ready to take up any correspondence, invoicing or other necessary writing if you have your Corona typewriter with you in its light, carrying case.

The Corona typewriter will do anything that any typewriter will do and has the added advantage of being your traveling secretary. It has served for years in the business world of the United States, kept the records of the American army straight in France and is now playing a notable part in the commercial development of China.

The Corona weighs six pounds, is small and compact, and in its carrying case weighs only nine pounds. It has a two color ribbon and a standard keyboard. It is compact personal service for a price in China of only

$ 85

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD. SHANGHAI

Please send to the undersigned your booklet about the Corona.

Name.....

Address.....

Many people were in attendance at the opening ceremony of the National Associated Bodies of China at the Memorial Hall, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Szechuen Road, on Monday, November 10. The program consisted of music, addresses, and a proclamation in both Chinese and English.

The principal event in Shanghai during the week has been the usual autumn races which were largely attended. Sir John Jordon, the British Minister from Peking drove to the track in state, accompanied by J. W. Jamieson, British Consul-General at Shanghai; the party was escorted by a squad of Sikh outriders.

According to news received the American government through an announcement from the Department of State has denied any attempt to establish a newspaper in China for propoganda or for other purposes as has been intimated in the United States by press dispatches having Tokio as their place of origin.

F. Marshall Sanderson, who for several years was manager of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and the *Peking Gazette*, has joined the staff of the Chun Mei News Agency, Advertising Department, 34 Nanking Road. Mr. Sanderson has been connected with publishing interests in China for the past seven years.

At the meeting of the Advertising Club of China on Friday evening, November 14, at the Union Club, 18 The Bund, there will be two addresses, the subject of office methods and forms to be discussed jointly by J. S. Potter, and J. A. Dissmeyer, and the graphic methods of presenting advertising facts to be discussed by S. B. Stevenson.

The Shanghai Western Returned Students' Union held a meeting last Thursday, November 7, where various questions were discussed especially in connection with the promotion of home industry. Various committees were also appointed; such as social service committee, committee on promotion of home industry and committee on the Revision of marriage and funeral ceremenies.

Rev. G. F. Mosher of the American Church Mission, Wusih, has been elected Bishop of the Philippines to succeed Bishop Brent, now of Western New York. Mr. Mosher has signified his acceptance and plans for his consecration are now under way. He has been in China for many years and leaves a new church building at Wusih that is the result of his efforts.

T. Hsieh of the Liberty Steel Products Co., and China American Industrial Development Corporation, addressed the members of the Rotary Club, on Thursday, November 13, at the Cafe Parisien. Mr. Hsieh spoke before a number of Rotary Clubs while in America. He is a graduate of Cambridge University. J. B. Powell told of the plans and expectations of the new American School campaign.

C. Bertrand Thompson, the American efficiency engineer who was in China last year has been employed as consulting engineer by the French Government. He is stationed at Villa Roby, Cap d'Ail, Alpes-Maritimes, France and his work concerns several important departments of the French Government. After leaving Shanghai, Mr. Thompson was connected for several months with the British Government.

Invitations have been issued for the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of St. John's University, Shanghai (1879-1919), on Saturday, November 15. The program includes the following; Alumni reunion, 10 a. m; Alumni lunch, 12:30 p. m; opening of the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium at 2:00 p. m; academic procession, 3:00 p. m: the conferring of degrees and reception in library 4: 30 p. m.

The death occured of Hastings Stelker, chief clerk of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai, on Sunday evening, November 9, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium. His death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Stelker came to Shanghai about a year ago from Yokohama where he was passenger agent for the Pacific Mail Company. He was 32 years old, native of San Francisco and is survived in San Francisco by a mother, sister and brother.

F. L. Hutchins, district manager of the North West Trading Company of Seattle, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of opening an office here. The North West Trading Co., is one of the leading import and export firms of the Pacific Coast. It has offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, London and Paris and in the Far East is already located at Hongkong, Kobe and Tokio. Mr. Hutchins is staying at the Burlington Hotel.

The special Thanksgiving musical service of the American Song Service will be held at the Palace Hotel, on November 23, at 5 p.m. The program includes the following numbers: C. S. Keen, and Miss Myra Olive a duet, also an obligato to the quartet "Seek Ye the Lord," a violin number by Miss M. P. Walker, a piano solo by Gardner Tewksbury, a solo by Miss Olive, and several recitations by American school children, in addition to the congretational singing of hymns.

A company of artists, consisting of 30 members, who are traveling through Japan, China and India for the purpose of producing special scenes which will go to complete a Universal Film Company, in a special film, "The Lotus Petal," recently arrived in Shanghai and scenes have been photographed during the past week on the Whangpoo River. The players will proceed to Peking and later to Urga. Wodsworth Harris, is one of the leading members of the company and is a well known actor. Mr. Harris gave several readings at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Shanghai, on Wednesday evening, November 12, from "Othello" and "Juluis Caeser."

E. S. Dreher, principal of the Shanghai American School, delivered a short address on the educational work conducted by the Y. M. C. A. among the American Expeditionary forces in Europe at the dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce of China on Thursday evening, November 13, at the American Club. Mr. Dreher was stationed for several months with the Expeditionary forces in both France and Germany. In addition to Mr. Dreher, short speeches were also made by E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General and J. Harold Dollar, president of the Chamber who has just returned from an extensive trip in the United States.

The Corona Typewriter Company of New York has instituted suit against tho Fox Typewriter Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for infringement of patents and for unfair competition. A bill of complaint in the United States District Court for the Western district of Michigan was filed on July 16. The bill alleges infringement of a number of patents and charges the Fox Typewriter Company of imitating the well-known Corona writing machine. The Corona typewriter was the first small portable type writer to be placed upon the American market. It has been marketed in China for several years. The Corona is handled in China by Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., while the Fox typewriter is handled in China by the Office Appliance Company.

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

"Road and Park Development in Shanghai," is the subject of an address to be delivered before a meeting of the Shanghai Civic League on November 19. The following names have been selected to constitute the Executive Committee of the League temporarily: P. C. Chu of the Shanghai Nanking Railway; Mrs. F. C. Chu of the Y. W. C. A.; M. Benjamin, Ben Buildings; George Fitch, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Dr. W. G. Hiltner, 125 Dixwell Road; Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, 13 Whangpoo Road; C. C. Nieh, 32 Wayside Road; J. B. Powell, 113 Avenue Edward VII; F. Rawlinson, 5 Quinsan Road; N. A. Viloudaki, 10 Hankow Road; Dean Walker, 17 Hankow Road; and Miss Jane Ward, 113 Quinsan Road.

Norman Clark, the first student to enroll in a special course in Shipping at the University of Washington, Seattle, arrived in Shanghai this week as a member of the crew of the 8,800 ton cargo vessel, *Seattle Spirit*, which reached Shanghai this week on its maiden trip to the Orient. According to the new course in shipping which the university is offering the student spends the first quarter of the year in class work in the university. The next quarter he works with an importing and exporting firm. For the next quarter he returns to the university and for the fourth quarter of the year he is given a sea trip on a Seattle boat. The *Seattle Spirit*, was constructed in one of the

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

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SHANGHAI

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large ship-yards of Seattle. It was built of Seattle materials by Seattle labor and the entire crew is composed of natives of that city. From Shanghai the boat will return to Japan and Pacific ports.

Quo Ta-chi, former secretary to the President of China, and a delegate from the Chinese Southern government to the Peace Conference, delivered a lecture on Saturday evening, November 8, at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, in which he outlined the causes of China's failure to obtain justice at the Conference. He stated that China attempted to obtain three things from the Conference: The direct restoration to China of right's and privileges wrung from China by German aggression; the nullification of the Twenty-one Demands imposed upon China by Japan; the cancellation of spheres of influence, exterritoritality, the restoration of foreign concessions, and the revision of the customs tariff. He explained how President Wilson in order to save the League of Nations was forced to agree to the Japanese proposals which had already been agreed to in secret treaties by Great Britian, France and Italy. In closing he stated that China's failure had served a useful purpose, in that it had unified the Chinese people and made them see the necessity of placing their government administration on a sound basis and reorganizing the economic life of the people.

How Shanghai Has Grown

Dr. John R. Hykes, agent of the American Bible Society, in an address before the Shanghai Rotary Club on Thursday, November 6, quoted the following figures showing the growth and development of Shanghai. In 1873 Shanghai had 390 foreign houses in the International Settlement. In 1915 there were 3,929 foreign houses. In the 23 years ending with 1918 there were more than 100,000 buildings erected in the International Settlement. The population of the International in 1873 was as follows: Foreign 1,666, Chinese 75,000. At present the Chinese population is estimated at more than 800,000. In 1873 the Chinese population of the International and French Settlements, Pootung, Chinese City, and suburbs was estimated at 250,000. At the present time the Chinese population of these places is estimated at about 1,600,000. Dr. Hykes cited the date 1873 since that was the year he arrived in China.

Tsinanfu Notes

Nathaniel Pfeffer, assistant editor of the *China Press*, spent two days in Tsinan last week.

Sir John N. Jordan, the British Minister, is coming to Tsinanfu on November 12, at the invitation of the Civil Governor of Shantung.

Dr. Buckley and Miss Buckley, two sisters arrived last week from California to spend some weeks with Dr. Caroline Mervin of the East Suburb.

Consul General and Mrs. J. T. Pratt are inviting the foreign members of the community to a dance and dinner to be given at the consulate Tuesday evening, November 11, to celebrate the signing of the Armistice.

Rev. William B. Norton, Ph. D. and Mrs. Norton have spent several days in the city this week. Dr. Norton is the religious editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and Mrs. Norton is the superintendent of the Thomas Public School in Chicago.

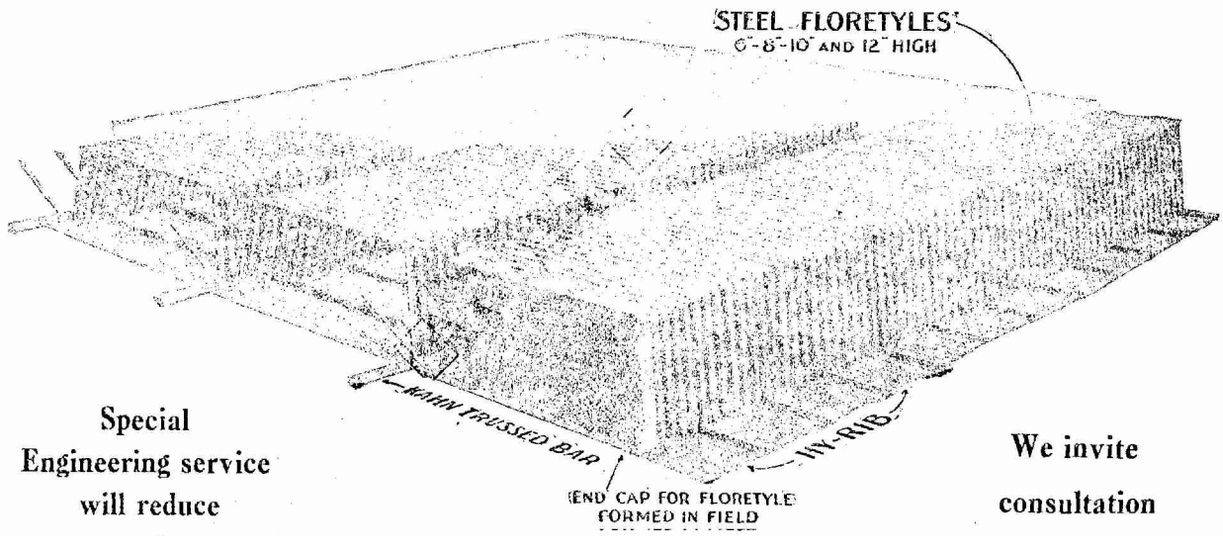
LEADING ARCHITECTS RECOGNISE

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES WHICH DISTINGUISH STEEL FLORETYLES

The highest engineering science and years of practical experience have perfected Steel Floretyles to their present efficiency. Their distinctive design saves concrete and labor and simplifies construction, yet gives them exceptional strength in resisting deformation, besides increasing rigidity and reducing weight in the completed work.

Manufactured by powerful efficient machinery, three Floretyles have (1) stiff corrugated tops, (2) nearly vertical corrugated sides, which, in conjunction with the (3) accurate spacing chairs, (4) Hy-Rib ceiling and (5) Kahn Trussed Bar reinforcement assures (6) maximum economic and (7) greatest strength.

Flat ceiling of wide span, light weight, sound proofness, fire proofness and simplicity are other advantages that account for the great popularity of Floretyle construction in buildings of all types.



Special Engineering service will reduce construction costs.

We invite consultation and co-operation

TRUSCON STEEL CO.
Reinforcing Steel
Pressed Steel
Steel Lath
Steel Sash

TRUSCON STEELCO
TRUSCON
BUILDING PRODUCTS

TRUSCON LABORATORIES
Water Proofing Paste
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10-513

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

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Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

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On Monday, November 3, the Sino-Occidental Club of Tsinan gave a dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Norton of Chicago. Wang Hung I, Vice-speaker of the Shantung Provincial Assembly, acted as toast master. Wang Loa P'ing of the Provincial Assembly gave an extended address on the political situation. Dr. Norton in his response emphasized China's need for compulsory universal education in order to assure the success of the republic.

Tsinanfu, November 8, 1919.

Chinese Women Interested in Social Service Work in China

Today is certainly the day of new things in China; ten or even five years ago it would have been extremely difficult to induce any considerable number of Chinese women outside of schools to come together to hear lectures on citizenship and government; yet last week at the Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai, 120 women enrolled for a ten days course of lectures on these subjects, coming daily from 3 to 5 : 30. These lectures were arranged by the Popular Educational Association and the Y. W. C. A. con-jointly. In addition to the lectures visits of inspection were arranged to cotton mills, the Institution for the Blind, the Children's Refuge, and other places of interest to students of social problems. The first hour of the daily program was given up to two classes, one to cotton industry and women workers in industry, the other on social degradation and reclamation. Both these courses were extremely interesting. The second hour consisted of lectures on citizenship and the structure of government. The speakers in all cases were the best obtainable and handled their intricate subjects in a clear and interesting fashion. It is proposed to print the latter series, and distribute them as widely as possible. This is the first time that such a series has been offered to Chinese women in Shanghai, consequently the excellent enrollment was encouraging. This is the second year that such a Social Service Institute has been held, and the Y.W.C.A. expects to make it an annual event.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR 1917.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN CHINA

FOR GIRLS	9
FOR BOYS	454
NUMBER OF GIRLS IN SCHOOLS	533
NUMBER OF BOYS IN SCHOOLS	71,735.

THE MONEY PAID

FOR GIRLS' SCHOOLS	$ 95,903.00
FOR BOYS' SCHOOLS	$3,408,871.00

The total number of young women who have gone to America on Indemnity Scholarship is twenty-one. Of this number, thirteen have gone from the McTyeire School of Shanghai. Their names and the colleges which they attended are as follows:

1914.

Wong Zoen Yien,
Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Tsang Toen Tsung,
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., U. S. A.
Tong E-Ling,
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., U. S. A.
Chow We Zien,
Radcliffe College, U. S. A.
Ting Me Ing,
Medical School, University of Michigan, U. S. A.

The Koster Company

SHANGHAI

Foreign Managers

for

The California Barrel Company

San Francisco

Announce Their Removal to

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On November 15, 1919

Barrels and Cooperage Equipment

Oil Mill Equipment

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK

Manila Soerabaya

10-515

How to freshen the Complexion and make the Powder Stay On!

THERE are times when you would give all you own to look your very best. Whenever you like, it can be done! Before you powder, take a little bit of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears.

You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual.

The Powder will stay on two or three times as long.

Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarass you by coming out in a wretched shine!

10-516

Ling Sing,
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., U. S. A.
Fong Lien Tsung,
School of Dentistry, University of Michigan, U. S. A.
Wong Kwe Pau,
University of Chicago, U. S. A.
Lee Tsing Lien,
University of Michigan, U. S. A.
Kwang Tsoen Nyoo,
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., U. S. A.

1918.

Dong Nyoh Zoen,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass., U. S. A.
Yang Be Kyung,
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., U. S. A.
Ting Soo Yuin,
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., U. S. A.

The McTyeire School, was the first to offer English to Chinese women. The first to have a separate English department. The first to offer special training in piano, voice, violin, domestic science and natural and dramatic expression, and has always been self-supporting.

Women and Events

A daughter, Jean Alvalyn, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cannon, at Foochow, China on November 6.

A social evening (hearts drive and dance) will be held in the Municipal Service Club, No. 8-b Peking Road, to members and their friends only, on Friday, November 14.

Mrs. George B. Fryer, will be at home to her freinds at No. 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, during the second and third Fridays, November 14 and 21 from 4 to 6 p. m.

The announcement is made of the marriage of Dr. Amy Metcalf, formerly of the American Board Mission for four years in North China and Capt. Albert Bowen, M. C. A. E. F. at Tours, France, on October 29. Mrs. Bowen left China in June for France.

According to news received a bill providing for six month's pay bonus for widows and dependents of American soldiers and sailors killed during the European war was voted upon favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives at Washington.

At the home of the faculty of the Shanghai American School, at No. 147 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, a reception was given to parents and their friends by the faculty, on Tuesday afternoon, November 11. More than 100 guests were in attendance. Those in the receiving line were: E. S. Dreher, the new principal of the school, Mrs. E. M. Dadisman, Mrs. W. F. Beaman, Miss Frances Taylor, Miss Mary Lowrie, and Miss Kate Hand.

The wedding took place at Hankow, China, on November 2, of John A. Bristow, of the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai, and Miss Frances Helen Blair, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gale, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. H. Littell. Mrs. Bristow, has been in Shanghai for the past six months with her sister, Mrs. G. M. Jackson. They departed on their

wedding trip to Chungking and are planning on returning in December to Shanghai where they will make their home.

More than 400 members of the Shanghai community and their guests were present at the Armistice celebration at the Shanghai Club on Tuesday evening, November 11. The club was decorated for the occassion with colored electric lights at the entrance and Allied flags, autumn flowers and greenery were tastefully used as decorative purposes in the dining-room which was used for the ballroom. The music was furnished by the Astor House orchestra. About 12:30 o'clock the guests assembled in the banquet hall where supper was served. During the supper hour several vocal solos were rendered in the ballroom.

A plan to hold an informal dinner during the winter season to entertain the officers and men of the American warships in harbor at the Navy Y. M. C. A. at No. 6 Avenue Edward VII, under the auspices of the American Woman's Club and the Navy Y. M. C. A. was decided at their first "at home" held on Saturday evening, November 8, at which more than 60 guests were present. The dinner was in charge of Mrs. J. B. Sawyer. Following the dinner a musical program was given in which W. A. Chapman, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, and Miss Mary McConnell took part. Miss McConnell was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Glizel.

At a dinner given by Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at the Naval Club, on Saturday evening, November 8, the following guests were present: R. P. Tenney, U. S. Consul; Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney; J. Harold Dollar, C. W. Atkinson, E. O. Baker, J. B. Powell and W. A. Chapman, representing the American Chamber of Commerce; Dr. W. T. Findley and R. H. Parker, The American Club; George A. Fitch, American University Club; Capt. Shapleigh, U. S. Navy; E. H. Everett, U. S. Postal Agent; Sterling Fessenden, American Bar Association; W. S. Fleming, A. S. Goldsmith, American Association of China; Dr. J. Petit, Rotary Club; Dr. S. A. Ransom, American Company, S. V. C., and U. S. Health Officer; W. A. B. Nichols, American Red Cross; C. H. Webb and J. E. Doyle, *The China Press*; A. R. Hager, Advertising Club of China; Barnes Moss, Advisor to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The Church Press on the Eastern Situation

The following is a summary of editorial opinion on the Eastern Situation that has appeared in the leading Church papers of the United States. The material which was collected by Mr. Paul Hutchinson appeared in the November issue of the China Christian Advocate, Shanghai, of which he is editor.

TO the multitudes of Chinese who have been bewildered by the awards of the Peace Conference many Americans are saying that the sentiment of the United States differs greatly from the policy of its representatives. Striking proof of this is to be found in the editorial columns of the church press of America.

The religious editor is hardly a junker. He is keenly aware of the interests which his church has in

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U. S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U. S. $3,054,000

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PEKING
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
HANKOW
HONGKONG
CANTON

MANCHURIA
HARBIN

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOERABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

COLOMBIA
MEDELLIN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

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VALPARAISO

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
MARACAIBO

SIBERIA
VLADIVOSTOCK

ITALY
GENOA

PORTO RICO
SAN JUAN

CUBA
ARTEMISO
BAYAMO
CAIBARIEN
CAMAGUEY
CARDENAS
CIEGO DE AVILA
CIENFUEGOS
CRUCES
GUANTANAMO
HAVANA
MANZANILLO
MATANZAS
PINAR DEL RIO
PLACETAS
REMEDIOS
SAGUA LA GRANDE
SANTA CLARA
SANTIAGO
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missionary work in other lands, and he is a servant of peace on earth. He knows how ready some people are to rebuke him if he "mixes in politics." Therefore, he is apt to give matters of international concern a fairly wide berth.

In the developing situation in the Orient, however, the editors of religious journals in the United States are showing a great interest. Evidently they must feel that they have public sentiment behind them, for they are speaking out with a boldness and unanimity usually reserved for such topics as the liquor traffic or the Mormons.

A glance through recent issues of the various *Advocates* shows how wide-spread is the condemnation of Japan and sympathy for China and Korea. Articles in this vein, generally written on request, have appeared in almost every Methodist paper. The comment of the editors themselves is equally of interest.

For example, here is Dr. Claudius B. Spencer speaking in the *Central Christian Advocate* of April 30: "The *Central* stated that in China, Japan was intriguing, bringing economic and diplomatic pressure to absolutely destroy the independence and nationality of China, and it instanced the case of Kiao Chao, which Japan tore out of the hands of Germany and after promising to return it to China, is now actually fighting in the Peace Conference to make it her own. In other words, double dealing—opportunism that raised the doubt as to whether we could trust Japan in her conduct toward China. That is the issue." The editor then points out the facts in regard to the so-called restoration to take place at Tsing-tau, and continues: "We have not space to consider other symptoms of the constant pressure, economic and diplomatic, that, with no little rattling of the saber, are night and day being put on China. It is safe to say that the map herewith printed is simply symbolic of what Japan is doing. If it is not the ethics of the Hun, and a scrap of paper, what is it?"

April seems a long time ago. What have the Methodist editors of America been saying since the awards at Paris have been known?

Only July 2 Dr. E. C. E. Dorion printed this in *Zion's Herald:* "Friends of justice and of international morality will rejoice that China had the courage to refuse to sign away its self-respect by agreeing to the iniquitous provision of the peace treaty whereby Shantung passes to Japan. The mere fact that Japan would not name a date when the province would be returned to its rightful owner, is a revelation of the Japanese character. It is a curious fact that Christian nations which have been fighting for the principles of rigteousness should lend themselves to such a violation of the very fundamentals of justice. . . . The moral sense of the world condemns absolutely the pernicious land-grabbing policy of Japan on the one hand, and on the other the moral blindness of the American and European representatives at Paris in this respect. The Shantung outrage is a blot upon the treaty."

The editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, Dr. J. J. Wallace, allowed his suspicions to be voiced when, on August 7, he wrote: "The position of

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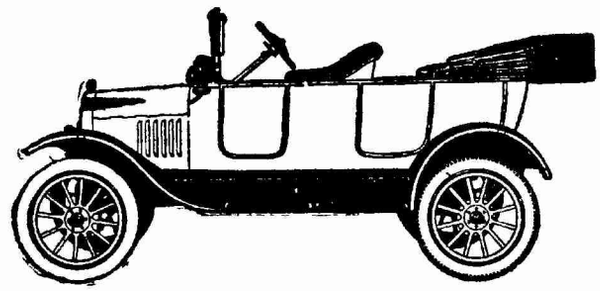

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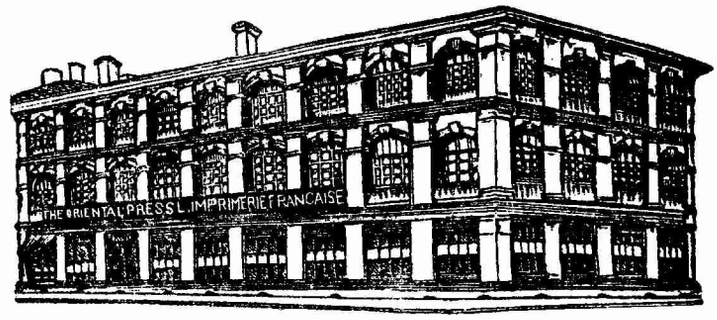

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Japan in relation to the contending parties in the war has never been openly and frankly set forth. Japan indeed took the side of the Allies and entered the war to the extent of ridding China of the Germans, but her interest in the struggle was never made to appear plain and fair. It is generally suspected that the sympathies of the Japanese have been and are with the Germans, and that there is a definite understanding between the two nations looking to a future exploitation of Russia and China to their mutual benefit at the expense of the Allies."

A week later the same editor writes: "In a recent interview intended for the world to hear and digest the Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Uchida, said that Japan intends to return Shantung to China, and that she will do so and will withdraw her troops from Chinese soil just as soon as a suitable agreement can be arranged with China. This is a fine-sounding statement, and it may indeed be perfectly sincere and in time be carried out, but just at present, in view of Japan's evident insincerity in relation to the Allies, it has a suspicious sound."

From Chicago the voice of the editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Dr. E. Robb Zaring, speaks: "China comes out of the treaty deliberation in better shape than probably any other nation. She loses Shantung and its 30,000,000 people but she has won the admiration of the world, or that portion of the world that is not blinded by political traditions, by her refusal to add her name to a treaty that so glaringly violated the justice in the case. . . . The commissioners preferred Japan at the sacrifice of China. Her representatives did perfectly right in declining to place themselves among the signatories of the treaty, and the manner of her refusal but enhanced her standing. Some day the deep injustice of the procedure will be brought vividly home to all parties concerned."

Dr. E. C. Wareing, of the *Western Christian Advocate*, said on August 13: "Let the moral protest increase against the granting of Shantung to the Japanese. After President Wilson has consented to it, the government may have a hard time to make a change. But public opinion can be made to be felt at the distance of Tokyo."

On August 20, in discussing the League of Nations the *Central Christian Advocate* said: "There has not been a secret treaty yet discovered that our commissioners in Paris have not walked up and signed. The bargain table treaty between Japan and England, France, Russia and Italy, appropriating the most sacred territory of an ally, the Chinese Republic, and having a population greater than one-third of the population—of the United States a high handed piece of appropriation there is a shorter word—our representative at Versailles signed it."

In the issue of August 27 *Zion's Herald* was saying: "In voting to amend the treaty so as to give Shantung to China, its rightful owner, instead of to Japan, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations attacked the one morally vulnerable point in the document. The United States has never favored the high-handed procedure whereby part of China's territory, because it had been forced from that country by Germany, was now to be given over to China's rapacious and designing neighbor. Why President Wilson should have consented to its inclusion in the treaty rather than openly appeal to the moral sense of the

world against the secret agreements of Great Britain and France, it is difficult to understand."

The editor of the *Christian Advocate* published in Nashville, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has paid more attention to Japan's course in Korea than in China. On August 29, however, we find Dr. Ivey, in supporting the treaty, writing: ". . . . There is every reason to believe that our representatives labored as long as they thought it wise to make the terms of these documents as free from objections as possible. We wish they could have done better. The injustice to China is especially to be regretted and must be corrected, or as nearly so as possible."

September papers received to date show no lessening of the editorial fire. On September 3, *Zion's Herald* remarks: "Unfortunately, Japan has given its best friends a great deal to explain. It was said of Goethe that while he walked with his head among the stars his feet wallowed in the mud. Japan, resourceful, ambitious, quick to seize every opportunity for development, has awakened the admiration of the world. But her seizure of Korea and her treatment of Koreans . . . . can receive nothing but condemnation. Her attitude toward China for many years has likewise been a menace to the peace of the world . . . . . What Japan fails to understand is that a new world era has dawned. America, which has stood for the open door in the Far East, and stands absolutely for the right of self-determination on the part of all peoples, cannot look with complacency upon any program of aggression on the part of any people that involves the subjugation of others."

The Advocate of most recent date to reach China is that from Pittsburgh, the issue being that of September 11. It says: "It is undoubtedly the opinion of practically the entire American people, at least of that portion of them who have made anything like an intellingent study of the Asiatic questions involved in the peace treaty, that Shantung should of right be given to China. Even though President Wilson did acquiesce for reasons which appeared to him on the ground to be compelling to the arrangement contained in the treaty by which this Chinese territory is given to Japan, the people of this country do not and never will consider this right."

To many discouraged and bewildered Chinese Christian leaders such words as these should bring great encouragement.

Trade of the Philippine Islands, 1889-1919.

THE commerce of the Philippine Islands is practically seven times as much as in the period immediately preceding their annexation to the United States twenty years ago, and their trade with the United States is thirty-five times as much as in the year preceding annexation. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York relating to the commerce of those islands shows that their total trade with the whole world averaged $35,000,000 per year in the decade preceding their annexation and was in 1918

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Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

$234,000,000 or approximately seven times as much as prior to their annexation. Philippine exports which averaged about $2.50 per capita prior to annexation are now $15.00 per capita. America's record of trade with the islands shows an average in the years immediately preceding annexation of about $4,000,000 per annum and was in the calendar year 1916 $139,000,000, or about thirty-five times as much as the annual average prior to 1899, the year of annexation.

This tremendous gain in the total trade of the Philippines and its trade with the United States has occurred in both exports and imports. Their exports prior to the annexation, which occurred twenty years ago, (April 11, 1899), averaged about $20,000,000 per annum, as against $136,000,000 in 1918 and the imports about $16,000,000 per annum as against practically $100,000,000 in 1918. Of the total exports, which show an increase of about 600%, the gain is largely to the United States, to which the Philippines sent in 1918 $86,000,000 worth of their surplus products as against $4,000,000 worth prior to the annexation. Their purchases from the United States advanced from less than $500,000 per annum prior to annexation to $53,000,000 in 1918.

The growth of the trade of the Philippines since their annexation to the United States in 1899 is in marked contrast with that of a corresponding period preceding annexation, in which their foreign trade movement was practically at a standstill. In fact the figures for the years immediately preceding the annexation in 1899 showed a smaller total than that of 1880 or immediately subsequent years when their total trade aggregated about $40,000,000 per annum as against an average of about $35,000,000 per annum in the decade preceding the annexation. Their trade developed very rapidly after annexation, having totaled in 1899 $35,000,000; in 1905 $63,000,000; in 1913 $110,000,000; and in 1918 $234,000,000.

The growth in the exports of the Philippines has occurred almost exclusively in natural products though in many instances the products undergo a partial transformation before leaving the islands and in a few cases are completely manufactured before exportation. Manila hemp, cocoanut oil, copra, sugar, tobacco and cigars are the principal articles forming the rapidly growing export trade, which has grown from $15,000,000 in 1899 to $136,000,000 in 1918.

Manufactures of all sorts make up the total of imports which has grown from $25,000,000 in 1900 to $56,000,000 in 1913, the year before the war and practically $100,000,000 in 1918.

The share which the United States has had in the growth of the exports have increased 150 per cent as shown by the fact that our own imports of Manila hemp from the Philippines have grown from less than $10,000,000 value in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, to over $30,000,000 in 1918; sugar from $2,554,000 to $7,913,000 in 1918; cigars from a little over $1,000,000 in 1914 to more than $4,000,000 in 1918; copra, the dried meat of the cocoanut from $1,500,000 in 1914 to $1,950,000 in 1918, and cocoanut oil from $1,766,000 in 1914 to $16,229,000 in 1918.

The amount of American capital invested in the Philippine Islands is variously estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1916, 1917, 1918 FISCAL YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918
Wheat Flour	$1,989,941	$ 420,480	$ 5,442
Automobiles	995,874	744,188	1,588,310
Chemicals, drugs etc	812,855	811,059	1,129,622
Cotton cloths	4,872,051	5,889,197	15,604,392
All Other Cotton Mfgr	1,106,269	1,451,789	1,653,018
Total Cotton Mfgr	5,978,320	9,340,986	17,257,410
Electrical Machinery etc	379,930	438,413	443,667
Fish, salmon and other canned	375,830	404,133	1,999,190
India Rubber Tires	422,918	446,186	1,018,782
Bar iron	5,503	27,673	93,210
Rods of Steel	323,196	253,195	1,115,168
Builders hardware	119,551	137,620	204,643
Cutlery	31,540	61,398	149,326
Machinery	745,260	1,441,841	3,041,727
Nails and spikes	239,652	160,004	533,331
Pipes and fittings	274,676	156,726	287,156
Iron sheets and plates	754,580	219,473	863,167
Steel sheets and plates	76,921	132,434	635,405
Tools	105,093	232,918	306,726
Wire	134,618	74,742	242,870
Total of Iron and Steel	3,781,607	3,816,439	9,260,284
Leather and Tanned skins	220,164	488,052	578,864
Boots and shoes	725,416	781,216	1,057,318
Meat and Dairy Products	557,828	1,017,385	1,769,472
Oil, total mineral	1,325,832	1,161,387	1,688,086
Paper and mfrs. of	716,691	1,019,217	1,103,179
Soap	217,495	294,769	323,009

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1916, 1917, 1918, Fiscal Years.

	1916	1917	1918
Fiber, Manila	$14,059,175	$17,199,842	$30,375,300
All other	430,147	990,608	1,294,950
Cocoanut meat or copra	1,242,151	4,114,045	9,949,785
Cocoanut Oil	2,873,214	5,141,002	18,204,019
Sugar Cane	6,389,017	8,382,562	7,913,247
Tobacco, cigars etc	1,383,055	2,478,052	4,488,208

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—The wide range in fluctuations of half a tael and the week ending at practically three quarters of a tael above the figure started with at the early part of the week, resulted in sympathy with the phenomenal rise in Mid-American and Sampin.

In the meantime, in consequence of the extreme stringency of "cash" money and the rise in "Silver and Exchange," making Exports almost impossible, the mills are biding their time. This, to our mind, will seriously impede the marketing of the crop, unless the up-country holders fall in with the existing conditions.

We, therefore, see no reason to change our view concerning an unwarranted advance in prices from the present outlook, and while it would be hazardous to predict any immediate abandonment of effort to force the market up again, we are of opinion that only temporary success will attend such operations.

Liverpool, October 30, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....34.50 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....16.25 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....24.90 „
do Jan.....23.60 „
do March.....22.80 „

Market :—Firm.

New York, November 6, 1919

New York Market:—

Dec. 37.75 Cents
Jan. 36.97 „
Mar. 36.34 „
Spot 39.19 „
Market :—Easier.

Bombay, November 1, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach.....Rps. 528 per Khandy
Market :—Steady.

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Shanghai Market :—

Shensi New Crop.....Tls. 34.50
Tungchow New Crop.. „ 33.50
Shanghai New Crop.... „ 31.00
Shanghai M. Ginned New Crop..... „ 31.50
Ningpo New Crop..... „ 30.00
Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—A few good parcels have been sold for forward delivery at an advance within a week, of Tls. 40. In spite of these inducements, holders are selling sparingly and endeavoring to obtain another advance of Tls. 20. for limited quantities

Tussah Best.....Tls. 480
Tussah Market Chops..... „ 440

China Steam Filatures :—A fair amount of business has been done, considering that stocks are rapidly diminishing. In some instances an advance of Tls. 60 has been paid.

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All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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Extra Chops..... „ 1100
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Best Chops..... Tls. 780
Market Chops..... „ 740

General:—Some interest shown and good prices paid for Tsatlee Filatures "Crown 1-2-3. at Tls. 690, Mienchew Steam Filature "Dragon & Silk Worm at Tls. 950.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The national wealth of the United States is estimated at $300,000,000 in a recent publication of the *Bankers Trust Company.*

According to announcement, the Kailan Mining Administration will retail household coal at Mex. $13 a ton delivered (cash with order).

The Kobe branch of the Sincere Company has been closed, according to recent announcements due to the student anti-Japanese movement.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ending October 4, amounted to 74, 895 tons and sales during the period to 71, 402 tons.

Seven million yen has been appropriated by the Home Department of the Japanese government for the improvement of the harbors of Nagasaki and Nagoya.

Many carloads of American machinery which are consigned to China to be used in the reconstruction of the Grand Canal have been shipped from the port of San Francisco by the *Korea Maru.*

China's iron production for this year has been estimated at 567,000 tons, the larger part of which is controlled by Japanese capital. The same report estimates the 1920 production at 936,000 tons.

The Pacific Navigation Company has arranged to open a new freight line, which will operate with four vessels to Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Kobe, according to a recent news dispatch from Los Angeles.

The results of the present lack of transportation in China are shown by the fact that, while the cost of mining coal in Kawangsi is about $1 a ton, the expense of moving it to Canton is $11 a ton, according to a recent report in *The Nation's Business.*

As a result of experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture, a good grade of paper is being produced in commercial quantities in America from cotton hull fibers. Pulp made from second-cut cotton linters and hull fiber is well suited for high grades of paper.

Japanese steamship interests, according to recent reports, are attempting to obtain shipping concessions from the Mexican government for coastwise trade between San Francisco and Pacific ports of Mexico. One of the concessions promised, the report says, is a free transportation of mail between Mexico and Far Eastern ports.

A bank of the Chinese government is being established in New York, with branches in other cities, in the United States and Canada, according to a recent New York announcement. Americans are said to have contributed half of the $10,000,000 at which the new enterprise is capitalized.

Strikes and lockouts in the United States since January 1, according to an unofficial estimate made in Washington, have cost the workers approximately $25,000,000 in wages and employers approximately $100,000,000 in production. The Labor Department records indicate that from January 1 to October 1 there have been more than 2,000 strikes.

The Shipping Control Board of the Indian Government has issued a proclamation announcing that no licenses for the coasting trade of India will be given in the future except to vessels of British nationality, according to a recent dispatch. Two Japanese firms are said to be withdrawing their ships which have been operating in the waters affected this month.

China trade in tea has dwindled from 28,500,000 pounds to approximately 3,000,000 pounds due to the fact that Russia which in 1917 and 1918 took approximately three-fourths of the black tea production has not been in the market. In 1918 72,398 piculs were exported to the United States, 95,705 to Russia and 37,333 to Great Britain, according to a recent report.

The 1919 tobacco crop, according to the latest available government statistics in the United States, promises to compare favorably with the same period last year. Kentucky reports a production of 422,178,000 pounds and the Tobacco Board of Trade of Kingston, N. C., is anticipating the biggest season in the history of Kingston sales market. More buyers are anticipated from September to January than in any other previous season.

Vast quantities of Oriental oils will again be carried through Vancouver, *The Daily Colonist*, (Victoria, B. C.) announces, on account of a recent order of the railroads. About two years ago there was great activity in this line, but the tightening of railway regulations stopped it. The railways placed an embargo on handling the oils, demanding that it be shipped in new oak, eight hoop-cask, resulting in a falling off in shipments of the commodity. The restriction has been lifted.

There is an extensive demand in Siam for tools and cutlery due to that country's agricultural and industrial development, and the fact that there is practically no local manufacture of these goods, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports* offers an opportunity for the introduction of the American article. The import duty on cutlery is 3 percent advalorem, levied on the entire cost of the shipment, inclusive of all charges to the port of entry and cost of packing materials.

The trade of the United States with foreign nations has passed the mark of $10,500,000,000 a year, with a balance in favor of the country of $4,182,000,000, according to statistics issued by the Department of Commerce on October 1. The total value of exports and imports for the year ending August 31, 1919, exceeded the same period last year by more than $1,500,000,000, while the balance of trade in favor of the United States was more than $1,000,000,000 larger. June of this year showed the largest export record, the total being more than $928,000,000.

The paper trade of Hongkong is very large, the imports of news and other paper exceeding $1,000,000 in value in 1918, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. Previous to the war the largest imports of all grades of paper were from Europe, the newsprint grades from the Scandinavian countries through Great Britain and Belgium and the better

The Low Cost of the Ro-San Toilet

Most people are surprised at the cost of the Ro-San Toilet. It gives you all the conveniences of an expensive sewage installation and at a cost of little more than a well built commode. The price is only Tls. 25, which includes all the fittings and equipment necessary for the ordinary installation.

The installation is as simple as setting up a stove. Anyone can do it. Persons living in the outports or at interior stations may order an installation and feel secure that they will have no difficulty about setting it up.

The only cost of upkeep is the chemical preparation. For the ordinary family this will cost about 50 cents a month, a very cheap price to pay for the comfort, cleanliness and insurance against infection which the Ro-San Toilet gives.

The Ro-San Toilet will be shipped to any point in China for Tls. 25 plus shipping charges. Send for descriptive circular.

Thos. W. Simmons & Company,

(SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA)

10 The Bund Shanghai

10-525

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The *Kaifengfu-Honanfu* (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

10-526

grades from continental Europe. Most of the stationery has also come from Europe and Japan. While American manufacturers of fine writing paper and stationery have a fair share of this trade, it is said they can very materially increase their business by a more liberal advertising campaign. There is a good demand for American-made writing paper, inks and similar goods put up in small bottles or packages, suitable for Chinese student use.

The showing of a total greater in the first year of peace than of the closing year of the war by "finished manufactures ready for consumption," amounting to $329,000 more than in 1918, and nearly as great as in the war years of highest demand upon the United States, indicates that the gains of the United States made in selling finished manufactures are being retained the world over and are increasing, reports from the National City Bank of New York, declare. Basing an estimate for the remaining months of the calendar year of 1919 upon the known figures of the eight months ending with August, the indications are that exports of finished manufactures of the United States will be slightly over $2,500,000,000 as against $630,000,000 in the full calendar year of 1914, while those of "manufactures for further use in manufacturing" will be about $900,000,000 as against $345,000,000 in 1914, bringing up the grand total of manufactures exported in the calendar year 1919 up to approximately $3,500,000,000 as against $975,000,000 in 1914.

Delegates from the American Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will attend the National Foreign Trade Council, which is to be held in San Francisco, May 16 to 20, 1920. Several delegates have already departed for America representing the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has allotted *The Ecuador*, for the use of the American delegates sailing on March 27 from Shanghai. Since no limit has been placed on the number of delegates the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai or other cities in China may send applications for reservations on *The Ecuador*, at once to the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. Any cabin space not taken by the American delegates will be reserved for delegates from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. The National Foreign Trade Council is composed of approximately 100 members, each representing the largest American corporation in his line of business. The convention usually adopts resolutions regarding the foreign trade policies of American business and these resolutions are the basis for legislation presented to Congress in the interest of foreign trade. American business men who are planning a trip home in 1920 are being urged by the American Chamber of Commerce to make their arrangements to be present at the convention.

New Books and Publications

Judgements of the High Prize Court of the Republic of China

Translated by F. T. Chang LLD. (London) and published by the High Prize Court, Peking. $1.50.

THIS book contains 15 cases dealt with by the High Prize Court in Peking. According to the statement of the Preface, "nine of them were German, he rest being Austro-Hungarian."

As to the organisation of the Prize Court, it consists of the High Prize Court in Peking and District Prize Courts, unlimited in number, at Shanghai. According to the rule, the High Prize Court consists of the President, eight Judges, two Procurators and two Registrars; while the District Prize Court consists of the President, seven Judges, two Procurators and two Registrars.

At the commencement of the session of the two Courts December 14, 1917, Mr. Tung Hong was then the President of the High Prize Court and in December 14, 1918 Mr. Yau Tseng was the President.

Its appendix consists of Prize Court Rules, detailed Rules of the High Prize Court, regulations governing capture at sea, regulations governing the safe-keeping of captured property in the naval warehouse.

While most of the cases refers to the Sixth Hague Convention 1907, it is highly desirable for the readers to go through the text first before taking up the actual cases.

T. C. Shen

St. John's University, November 1, 1919.

The Oriental Policy of the United States

By Henry Chang, New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE author of this book is a young Korean belonging to the Revolutionary party of Korea. In the opening chapters of the book the author gives a bit of the modern history of China and then tries to show that Japan is about to annex the whole of Asia unless America takes suitable action. He does not approve of the Ishii Lansing agreement. In the second part of the book he exposes the espionage system of Japan in the Empire and in the other parts of the world. He says that all the hotel boys, guides, car drivers, most of the university students, restaurant waitresses, geishas etc., are in the police service and every foreigner in Japan is watched carefully.

The third part contains copies of treaties with Japan and other diplomatic documents. He says nothing new about Japan and does not define what he thinks to be the Asiatic policy of the U. S. A. He should have given some other name to the book as the one given does not justify the contents. The book lacks in coordination and no definite conclusion is arrived at. From the literary point of view the book is not a success.

H. P. S.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: F. S. Smith, Chinkiang; C. A. Fraser; F. P. Rab, Yokohama; R. H. Clark; G. Shibata, Kobe; C. W. Wood, New York, Mrs. C. W. Wood, New York; P. Ribera, Paris; L. Jouravel, Tientsin; P. Blanchet, Tientsin; E. Rouch, Tientsin; S. L. Shepard, Antung; S. B. Wight, Jr., Vladivostock; Mrs. E. V. Moffett, Vladivostock; Capt. L. B. Jones, Vladivostock; Capt. C. W. Thorpe, Vladivostock; N. L. Bunburg, Vladivostock; Capt. M. B. Allsebrook, Vladivostock; J. Dinsmore, Nanking; Lt. H. Yentch; J. R. Green, Hankow; Mme. Rivas, Tokyo; Miss S. Rivas, Tokyo; Miss C Rivas; A. Pintos; Col. S. E. Simley, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Tientsin; S. C. Saunders, Hankow; L. K. Taylor; G. Dullos; Mr. and Mrs. Myphertz, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Challoner; Mr. and Mrs. H. Eaton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Walter, Liverpool; Capt. Shelton, London; Capt. A. Ottosson, Kobe; G. P. Lammert, Hongkong; Mrs. J. Epstine, Hongkong; W. Logan, Hongkong; P.L. Morkman, Yokohama; F. Sarda, Yokohama; C. L. Clark; Mrs. B. Thompson; H. P. Veeder, San Franciaco; M. S. Hamilton, San Francisco; Miss Lansell, Victoria; Miss Laidlaw, Victoria; Dr. and Mrs. Coltman, Peking; G. M. Cramer, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fischer, Seattle; Miss Fischer, Settle; Jas. Morton; O. H. McRae; Hiemendinger, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kirland, Tientsin; Mrs. J. Rose, Tientsin; C. McCaslin, Newchang; Mrs. F. A. Care, Antung; P. B. Shelmerdine, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Nerritte, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane, New York; J. Oppenheim, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fawell; E. Eempffer; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Winn, San Francisco; Capt. A. W. Swenson, San Francisco; D. B. Watters, Edinburgh; Capt. J. M. Reiss, Manchester.

The following guest have registered at the Palace Hotel Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Culpeck, Tientsin; Mr. C. H. Marges, Mr. C. G. Weisbrod, Vladivostok; Mr. A. M. Menkel, New York; Mr. W. L. Harper, New York; Mr. I Goldberg, New York; Mrs. John Ritchie, New York; Marie Walcamp, New York; Harlan Tucker, New York; Otto Hedrer, New York; Wodsworth Harris, New York; Chas Munroe, New York; Eddie Bernudy, New York; Joseph Weddsll, New York; Mrs. Waddell, New York; Stockton Quincey, New York; Henry McRae, New York; Miss. E. N. Fried, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Barnhall, Seattle; Mr. P. D. Tayor, New York; E. M. Richards, London; Arthur Walser, M. E. New York; J. Roullven, Manila. Major and Mrs. Wills, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Hongkong; F. L. Steenken Aug. Pirovano, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. K. Mikami, Japan; A. A. Matthias, San Francisco; Henry Corse, New York; William Gaston, Boston; Henry Flower, Kansa City; Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, Hongkong; T. K. Tseng, Kirin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. Rickard, Chefoo; Rouzet, Vladivostock; de Borodaewsky, Vladivostock; L. Constandi, Vladivostock; Mm. Huza, Vladivostock; Lieut. Tiori, Vladivostock; Thomas Jones, Local; T. H. W. Price, Manila; C. B. Homei, Hankow; Lieut. E. R. Engley, India; J. B. Sabelstorm, Tsingtau; Paul Kohan, Tientsin; A. Schulz, Hankow; J. M. Pereira, Hongkong; F. P. d'Eca, Hongkong; Arthur Klauber, New York; C. A. House, New York; F. W. Plaft, Hankow; Henry Corse, Jr., New York; William Gaston, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Rathoon, New York; Miss Sistome, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. H. Li, Paris; Miss Wong, Singapore; Miss H. A. C. Can der Flies, Holland.

PARK-UNION

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Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

November 6, 1919; Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley B. Collins, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 6, " Cause No. 815; Hung Jing Chi v. L. F. Danforth, et. al.; affidavit of publication.

" 6, " Cause No. 875; U. S. v. Crum; complaint.

" 7, " Lu Pao, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

" 7, " Cause No. 876; U. S. v. Sweezey; complaint; writ.

" 8, " Cause No. 856; In re Last Will and Testament of Beatrice Murdock, deceased; petition, depositions.

" 8, " Cause No. 715; In re Last Will and Testament of John Kavanaugh, deceased; petition.

" 8, " Cause No. 877; Ah Hing and Mo Chong v. Chas. T. Stork & Co.; petition.

" 8, " Cause No. 878; An Hing and Mo Chong v. G. M. Mc-Millan; petition.

Hearings:

November 6, 1919; Cause No. 875; U. S. v. Crum.

Judgments and Orders:

November 6, 1919; Cause No. 875; U. S. v. Crum; fine.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ELLEN M. LYON, Deceased. | Cause No. 842 | Estate No. 306

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 25, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Mr. and Mrs. EDDY L. FORD,
Executors,
Foochow, China.

October 25, 1919.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Nov. 12th, 1919

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London continues to advance and at 68⅞d. spot and 66⅞d. forward a rise of 1⅞d. and 2⅛d. respectively, has o be recorded since this day last week. Local rates in the same period have risen accordingly, 7/o being the official T/T selling rate on London to-day.

Business during the week has been recorded as high as 7/2. The tone of the market has generally speaking been strong throughout, though at the close a slightly easier feeling exists owing to a fair demand having set in with the result that export paper can now be placed at current rates for November delivery.

The New York/London rate fallen away to 4.14 and the London/Paris rate to 38.05.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 22,134,000 is about 8 lahks up and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $11,640,000 is roughly $870,000 lower.

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thur. Nov. 6	Friday Nov. 7	Sat. Nov. 8	Mon. Nov.10	Tues. Nov.11	Wed. Nov.12
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/4 640	6/7	6/7	6/7	6/10	7/0	7/0
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/7¼	6/7¼	6/7¼	6/10¼	7/0¼	7/0¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/7½	6/7½	6/7½	6/10½	7/0½	7/0½
T/T India	312.480	322½	322½	322½	334½	342¾	342¾
T/T France	1,130.240	1185	1185	1185	1265	1295	1295
T/T N. Y.	134.080	138	138	138	134½	147	145½
T/T H'kong	66.960	67½	67½	67	67	67	66
T/T Japan	37.800	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	35⅜	34½	34½
T/T Batavia	343.920	355½	355½	355½	396	378	378
T/T Straits	36,950	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	34½	33¾	33¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	6/8.020	6/10½	6/10½	6/10½	7/1½	7/3½	7/3½
6m/s ,, ,,	6/8.770	6/11¼	6/11¼	6/11¼	7/2¼	7/4¼	7/4¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	1/10¾	6/10¾	6/10¾	7/1¾	7/3¾	7/3¾
6m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs, D/A, D/P	1240.240	1300	1300	1300	1380	1410	1410
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	142.000	146	146	146	151½	155	154
4m/s ,, Docs	—	146¾	146¾	146¾	152¾	155¾	154¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov.10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Bullion.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
* **London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence	66¾	66¾	66¾	67	67⅞	68⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	168⁴⁰	165⁷⁰	165⁷⁰	164⁰⁰	164⁵⁰	164⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $ 100	75.0	74.85	74.875	74.9375	75.0125	75.35
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	6%	6%	5%	6%	4½%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 38.05
Bank of France rate of discount		New York on London	T/T 4.14
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/0⅜
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/8
,, ,,	6 m/s. 5¼%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/5